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THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND London Review:

Containing the Literature, HISTORY, Politics, Arts Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL. V. for 1784.

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THE

European Magazine,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

CONTAINING THE

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By the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of *LONDON.*

For JANUARY, 1784.

Embellished with the following elegant Copper-Plates:

1. An emblematical Frontispiece.—2. An engraved Title-page and Vignette.—3. A correct Likeness of the Right Honourable William Pitt. And 4. The natural Daughter.

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ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letters ſent by P—g *have been already in print.*

R. *to a young Lady thwarted in love—Addreſs to a Lady of Devonſhire-ſtreet—and* F. G.'s *Ode, are unfit for publication.*

The Lines on The Parſonage-houſe *breathe more of the ſpirit of envy than of poetry.*

The account of the Foreign Academies *in our next.*

A review of the Hiſtory of the Flagellants *in our next.*

Antique Anecdotes *in our next.*

We beg leave to return our acknowlegments to our numerous Correſpondents for thoſe favours which are under conſideration, particularly Z. Z.—Wilſon—Zeno—E. H.—J. S. *and* Perambulator.

The truth of the Hibernia Anecdote *is doubted.*

A List of New Publications.

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Thoſe with this mark * are noticed in our Review.

INTRODUCTION.

IN this period of extended intercourſe, when no great event in any of the European nations can be an object of indifference to the reſt, a periodical publication that aims at general entertainment and inſtruction, ſhould take a wider range than any one kingdom or country, and expatiate with freedom on the theatre of the world. It was the original object of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE and LONDON REVIEW, to make a monthly excurſion into this ample field, and from thence to collect a miſcellany of greater variety than had been preſented before to the public. Literature, politics, arts, ſciences, cuſtoms, manners, faſhions, anecdotes of great and eminent men, national and domeſtic occurrences, and above all, whatever appears to contribute to the advancement of humanity, knowledge, and taſte: Theſe were the objects which directed the choice of the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, amidſt that vaſt variety of matter which ſolicited their attention.

IN this copious collection ſomething will be found ſuitable to every taſte. And, although particular ſubjects may be found to yield more ſenſible delight than this various entertainment to particular minds; yet, it may be affirmed by the Authors of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE and LONDON REVIEW, becauſe it is allowed by the world, that no periodical production in Europe, of equal extent and price, is ſo well adapted to the amuſement and information of families, and other circles of ſociety. The tone of this work, varying with its varying themes, at one time aſſumes the dignified and ſevere air of Philoſophy, and, at others, the gay mood of pleaſantry and diſſipation: but in no inſtance will it be found to add fuel to impure and criminal paſſion, or to encourage an indulgence in vicious levity. The year 1783, which forms the ſubject of our two laſt volumes, will be diſtinguiſhed in the annals of Europe, by the ſingularity and importance of its events. Paſſing over the natural phenomena of the new iſland in the Northern Seas, the meteors or fiery globes, ſeen at the ſame time, by ſo many diſtant nations in different latitudes, we ſhall, on this occaſion, confine our obſervations to the great revolution acroſs the Atlantic, which, in the peace concluded at Paris in February laſt, has confirmed the independence of the American States on England, and exhibited a great example of liberty to the nations.

Of this example we every where trace the effects: In Ireland, in Scotland, in Holland, in almoſt every part of the world. This example has not yet ſpent its force. It will continue to rouſe and to foſter a ſpirit of liberty, which, ſtimulating the energy of the human mind, will have the happieſt effects on literature, ſcience, commerce, the progreſs of civilization, and the general happineſs of the world.

To trace this various influence, will be one of the principal objects of this PUBLICATION: But, while we are attentive to the progreſs of knowledge and of ſociety, and careful to mark the reciprocal influence of government on letters, and of letters on government, we ſhall, at the ſame time, be happy in contributing our endeavous to afford amuſement of a lighter kind, and to relieve the attentions and the cares of our readers, by objects which the human underſtanding may conceive without any difficult exertion, and on which the imagination may dwell with pleaſure and with advantage.

The R.t Hon.WILLIAM PITT, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW; FOR JANUARY, 1784.

MEMOIRS of the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

Embelliſhed with an elegant engraved LIKENESS.

THERE is not in the whole world a nobler ſchool of eloquence, patriotiſm, and a proper knowledge of the world than the Britiſh houſe of commons. It affords the ampleſt ſcope to all the paſſions, and urges on the ambitious and virtuous to inſtances of perſonal eminence and public ſpirit. On this theatre variety of new characters inceſſantly come forward, and, by their good or bad qualities, merit the approbation or cenſure of contemporaries. Here the arts of legiſlation are acquired, all the primary rights and claims of mankind accidentally compared, arranged and harmonized, and the great and complicated ſcience of government at once taught and reduced to practice.

It is in this famous ſchool that the numerous and illuſtrious race of heroes and ſtateſmen, who grace and immortalize the Britiſh annals, had the rudiments of all thoſe virtues and qualities which gave elevation and ſtability to their characters. The genius of our conſtitution ever according with the ardour, the magnanimity, and the enterprize of the ſublimeſt minds, has kindled from time to time, and kept alive thoſe ſacred regards for the rights of humanity, and that generous contempt of danger and death which uniformly ſecond and accompany all the exertions of patriotiſm.

Among theſe intrepid and conſiſtent aſſertors of liberty and independance, one of the laſt, and none of the leaſt, was the celebrated father of the preſent premier. And while the hiſtory of this country occupies the attention, or intereſts the hearts of men, the talents, the public ſpirit, and the political meaſures of Chatham will be related with admiration and remembered with gratitude.

This renowned ſtateſman had two ſons, the preſent Lord Chatham, and his brother, who occupies the important ſituation of prime miniſter. He was the fondeſt and moſt aſſiduous of fathers. Amidſt the greateſt public concerns, a complication of bodily infirmities, and the rapid decline of life, he tended their riſing minds and cheriſhed their opening underſtandings with the tendereſt and moſt anxious ſolicitude and delight. And from his own habits of life, it was natural to draw their education as he did, with a ſteady attention to thoſe general and public objects which had always poſſeſſed ſo landable a ſhare of his own.

The different talents which was likely to mark their future conduct did not eſcape his penetration. The one from an invincible modeſty, which was apt to embaraſs him from his infancy, notwithſtanding every preſage of a vigorous intellect, he foreſaw was not calculated to excel in the arts of public ſpeaking. In the other he perceived the rudiments of parts but little adapted to ſucceed in any other ſphere. To the tuition of a ſon, whoſe genius ſeemed ſo very ſimilar to his own, he therefore applied himſelf with much alacrity and ſatisfaction.

This very young and extraordinary ſtateſman was born on the eighth of May,

in the memorable year of 1759, when the glory of his father's adminiſtration was at its height, when the Britiſh flag was every where triumphant, when our arms were victorious, our merchants ſucceſsful, our enemies humbled, our dependencies ſecure, and our people happy. Nor was the preſent firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury perhaps the leaſt extraordinary production of this wonderful year.

No æra, however, could poſſibly be more auſpicious to the birth of great talents. Nor did thoſe diſcover themſelves by ſuch puerilities as are calculated only or chiefly to flatter paternal fondneſs. Attention, aſſiduity and correctneſs in accompliſhing the ſeveral taſks impoſed for ſtoring his young underſtanding with the various elements of grammar and ſcience, were the principal indications of genius which diſtinguiſhed his earlier years.

But no ſooner was his knowledge of the claſſics deemed ſufficient to qualify him for the higher walks of literature, and the ſeveral branches of philoſophy, than he was ſent with that view to the univerſity of Cambridge. This was the choice of his father, for very obvious reaſons; Oxford, the elder univerſity, has been long branded with high prerogative principles, with monaſtic manners, and with ſuch a taſte for a certain ſcholaſtic mode of reaſoning as is by no means adapted to the genius of popular eloquence. His father, who wiſhed to render his own powers of excellence immortal by thoſe of the ſon, preferred Cambridge for its attachment to the old whig ſyſtem of politics, for its liberal attentions to the faculties of youth, and for a variety of qualities by which it appeared to him a much ſuperior ſeminary of learning than the other. Indeed the reputation of both owes much to the prejudices and aſſiduities of the natives; as every language and branch of literature and ſcience may be acquired with equal advantage, both in this and many other countries. It is by ſuch petty preferences as theſe that the literati of one nation are ſo generally the ridicule of another.

It was here then that the character of Mr. Pitt began to form, and where the leſſons he had received from his father took their firſt effect. What ſpecimens he had given of his elocution or political addreſs, is not generally known, but the gentlemen of the univerſity were ſoon pretty generally impreſſed with an apprehenſion that he was deſtined to be at the head of whatever line of life he ſhould be inclined to prefer. Young and unexperienced as he then was, many of his moſt intimate contemporaries propoſed him as no improper perſon to repreſent that ancient and learned body in parliament. This, however, being a conteſted election he politely declined, and was choſen member for Poole.

In the houſe of commons he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed both by his eloquence and his principles. He took an immediate and decided part with that illuſtrious band of patriots, who, united by the great and imminent dangers which threatened the country, and animated by the enthuſiaſm of public ſpirit, ſtruggled ſo long, ſo ardently, and ſo magnanimouſly, to recover the fallen credit and reſtore the expiring vigour of the Britiſh empire. The firſt ſpeech he delivered in parliament arreſted the attention and conciliated the ſympathy of his honourable audience to a wonderful degree. Nothing had ever a finer or more immediate effect. It aſtoniſhed and over-powered the houſe! The genius of his immortal father was, in ſome reſpects, recognized, and felt in the tropical language, the bold conceptions, the elegant manner, the animated ſentiments, and the conſtitutional regards of a boy.

That adminiſtration, which had been ſo long ſupported by ſecret influence, which had raſhly diſmembered the empire and deſtroyed its unanimity, which had ruined our commerce, increaſed our debt and exhauſted our reſources, was now evidently on the decline, and the eloquence and addreſs of our young orator and politician did not a little contribute to precipitate its downfall. All ſides of the houſe were equal admirers of his powers. He was liſtened to with admiration and rapture. The national ſpirit recovered with the name of Pitt. The miniſtry ſaw their tottering ſituation. The inſpiration and impetuoſity of a Chatham ſhook their beſt defence to the baſe, though but announced by a boy. The numerous and reſpectable admirers of the father were conſequently, at leaſt in this inſtance, willing to bring forward and even to exaggerate the promiſing merits of the ſon.

In return for the complaiſance of the people, who immediately hailed him the ſaviour of a ſinking ſtate, he entered warmly into their cauſe, and publicly pledged himſelf the champion of their rights. His motion for a committee of the houſe to conſider or conſult the moſt proper means of accompliſhing a more equal repreſentation of them in parliament, did him the greateſt credit. The propoſitions, as might have been expected, was rejected, but it was attended with

this

this good effect, that the ſubject from that moment attracted and continues to attract the moſt general and ſolicitous attention. He propoſed a ſimilar but more ſpecific meaſure laſt year, which, however, had no better ſucceſs. It is moſt earneſtly to be wiſhed, the friends of the people may never grow languid or indifferent in their cauſe, and that an object ſo near their hearts, and of ſo much magnitude and intereſt, may never loſe the hold which it now has of the public enquiry, ſolicitude and concern, until the reaſonable and conſtitutional deſires of the people be ſubſtantiated by the ſanction of the legiſlature, and have their full effect.

Mr. Pitt ſufficiently evinced his ſagacity and attention to his own importance in that change of adminiſtration, which happened in conſequence of Lord North's diſmiſſion from the ſervice of the public. He foreſaw the revolution, and gave every aſſiſtance in his power to gratify the eager deſires of the public, by an event which they had ſo long and earneſtly requeſted in vain. To the great leaders of this arduous and ſucceſsful oppoſition, however, his carriage became ſuddenly and ſtrangely diſtant and reſerved; and in the general arrangement, which immediately ſucceeded, he refuſed being made a lord of the admiralty, though tendered to him with the moſt flattering marks of reſpect, and the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of future advancement.

The ſyſtem of politics adapted and purſued by the Rockingham adminiſtration, differed from that of his father, as well as from that to which he profeſſed himſelf the ſtrongeſt attachment very immaterially. With the new miniſtry, however, he never acted cordially or from the heart. Whether he thought his noble relation, Lord Mahon, neglected, or his own merits and popularity not ſufficiently cheriſhed or encouraged, is uncertain; but he not only avoided all official connection, but whatever could be miſconſtrued into political friendſhip with that party. It is well known Lord Shelburne claims all the merits of his tuition, and perhaps what the public attributed to pride or caprice, might chiefly originate in an implicit and dutiful ſubmiſſion to the ſtratagems and intrigues of his lordſhip.

The death of the Marquis of Rockingham forms no inconſiderable epoch in the political hiſtory of this country. The miniſterial arrangement of that amiable and patriotic nobleman was formed on a broad and ſolid baſis. But the many elevated and princely qualities which adorned his perſonal character, ſeemed to be the key-ſtone of an arch, not deſtined to ſurvive him. This glorious ſtructure, like every mortal one, carried in its own bowels the ſeeds of diſſolution. Sound and ſubſtantial as the foundation was, what could be expected from materials which wanted adheſion. A conteſt between the then firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and one of his majeſty's ſecretaries of ſtate, proved fatal to that connection and intereſt. The conſequence was a ſeceſſion from the cabinet. This made room for the ſubject of theſe memoirs; and, undoubtedly, nothing promiſed ſo complete a remedy to the ſchiſm now effected in his majeſty's counſels, as aſſigning to Mr. Pitt an offenſible office in adminiſtration. He was accordingly promoted in June, 1782, to be chancellor and under treaſurer of his majeſty's exchequer, and ſworn of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

This department is one of the moſt important under the crown; its object is the finances of the country, and it involves, on that account, all our numerous reſources. It conſequently connects, with an ample and extenſive patronage, a buſineſs peculiarly complicated and immenſe. The various emoluments which it accumulates are enormous, and make an adequate recompenſe for the indefatigable induſtry, and great reſponſibility it ſuppoſes. Mere official details, the form or routine of duty, however, depends but little on the chancellor, as it is ſtatedly executed by thoſe bred and appointed for the purpoſe.

A chancellor of the exchequer, at the age of twenty-three, was a natural object of public curioſity and ſpeculation. The multitude gazed on him as a ſupernatural being, endowed with the power of working miracles. Never did any man enter on the ſervice of his country with a larger ſtock of popularity; all the predilection ſo juſtly and univerſally entertained for the father, was, on this occaſion, naturally transferred to the ſon. His very youth, or inexperience, which ſeemed the only impediment to his official capacity, operated by a ſtrange caprice of the human mind in his favour. To thoſe, however, who envied his appointment, this idol of his country, this ſtateſman by birth, this redeemer of his father's fame, this inheritor of a Chatham's genius, patriotiſm and oratory, appeared no more than the ill-ſtarred puppet of a miniſtry, without ſolidity, union, or credit; and all that profuſion of applauſe, which attended the commencement of his official character, was conſequently conſidered only as ſo much

much fulſome attention officiouſly paid to the name, the effigy, the echo, the very mimic of Pitt. But the policy of his nomination, which undoubtedly originated with Lord Shelburne, when impartially conſidered, cannot be condemned: he poſſeſſed the public confidence in no inferior degree; his talents for buſineſs were, at leaſt ſuppoſed, uncommonly great, and he came into power at a time when the ſtate of our finances were not the moſt flouriſhing. Genius and addreſs were conſequently never more neceſſary; and thus circumſtanced, the hopes of the nation were not a little raiſed from the fond apprehenſion of the proſperity which they derived from the exertions and abilities of the father, might yet return with thoſe of the ſon.

The tranſactions of this ſhort-lived adminiſtration were not numerous, but ſufficiently important to make it long remembered: among theſe the general peace, which ſucceeded the American war, was ſingular and conſpicuous. Politicians are not yet agreed whether this was, on the whole, an advantageous meaſure or not. Mr. Pitt, as one of the cabinet, had undoubtedly his ſhare in accompliſhing it: this, however, added nothing to that large ſhare of popularity which he previouſly poſſeſſed. It cannot be denied that it rather lowered him in the public opinion, notwithſtanding the very maſterly apology which he delivered in behalf of himſelf and colleagues on that memorable occaſion.

That parliament which diminiſhed the influence of the crown, which finiſhed the American war, which expelled the contractors from the houſe of commons, and diſqualified exciſe and cuſtom-houſe officers for voting in elections, ſtamped this inglorious peace with marks of ſtrong diſapprobation. Still, however, this very young but extraordinary chancellor of the exchequer was conſtantly extolled as the moſt worthy of all his coadjutors in office. And if he did not leave the cabinet with the ſame circumſtances of high eſtimation in which he found it, his official deportment detracted but little from the general eclat of his character.

His time he is ſaid to have employed ever ſince in ſtudy and travelling. To recount all his political exertions would be to give his life in detail ever ſince he attracted the public attention. No character was ever more problematical than his ſeems at the preſent juncture. His late promotion to power was one of thoſe ſecret evolutions in politics of which common minds are allowed to form no opinion. The India bills, which have been brought in by an illuſtrious commoner, and this candidate, at once for the favour of the people and the crown, ſtated a moſt invidious contraſt between two of the moſt eminent men that ever adorned the age. Theſe two meaſures were both great efforts of mind, but that parliament which condemned the peace, and did many other popular things, hath alſo adopted the one and reprobated the other.

His ſituation with regard to this parliament has been ſomewhat uncommon; they have never been wholly on good terms. They thought his language concerning the late peace not ſufficiently correct and explicit. He came into office in the moſt open defiance of their authority, and has continued to act ever ſince againſt a very numerous majority; and while theſe memoirs are concluding, it is probable he may be at St. James's, either reſigning his appointment, or iſſuing his mandate for diſſolving the parliament.

The eloquence of this very young and able orator is no longer poſſeſſed, however, of thoſe charms with which its maiden exertions were accompanied. His official ſituations have obliged him to be often on his legs, and he ſeldom roſe without loſing ſome of that admiration he formerly poſſeſſed: but they ſtill liſten to him with profound attention. His diction is ſingularly pure and claſſical; and though his ſpeeches are marked with few ſtrong points, though his reaſoning has no uncommon energy, and his declamation no poignancy, though he ſometimes trifles with the judgment of his auditors by a mere ſonorous arrangement of vocables, in place of argument, his replies are generally happy, his ideas clear and unembarraſſed, his remarks always pertinent, and he often enough hits the point in debate with preciſion and elegance.

The exterior of this celebrated youth is dignity of geſture and erectneſs of attitude. He is ſaid to be faſtidious and capricious to all beneath, and not a little obſequious to ſuch as are above him. His temper, among domeſtics, is by no means engaging; and he is ſaid to regard the fair ſex with a kind of conſtitutional averſion. To a manly and genteel figure, however, he adds a muſical voice, and a graceful manner. And, unleſs we ſhould except to a uniform movement of his head, the ſingular prominence of his elbows, and a certain theatrical uſe of his hands, he is at leaſt the moſt elegant ſpeaker in the Britiſh ſenate.

The Occasional and Miscellaneous Critic. No. II.

IT is several years since the idea struck me that a periodical paper containing occasional and miscellaneous criticism on the works of both foreign and domestic writers, ancient and modern, might prove, for properly conducted is included, an agreeable offering to the public. Having lately revolved the plan in my thoughts, it appeared to me, that to point out the beauties of various writers, would be an endless, unnecessary, and totally unconnected work. But that to have one object in view, however various the subjects with which that object is endeavoured to be illustrated, would be most likely to give both a propriety and uniformity to the plan proposed. And I have already mentioned, that that false taste, which is fast gaining ground in our polite literature, and threatens its speedy declension, was to be the leading object of our occasional and miscellaneous essays.

From examples of false taste, in whatever age or country, the same salutary lessons may be drawn, as from the tinsel of the most recent writers of our own times; and perhaps the chastisement of the critical lash may be more willingly acknowledged, by some readers, when the object of its severity is a celebrated Frenchman. On a Frenchman therefore shall the present number be bestowed. Nor may that earnest search for little *finical* prettinesses, that *petit-maitreism* in poetry, if I may be allowed the expression, which seems to be the ton of the day, be more happily exemplified than from many French writers.

That work of Monsieur *Diderot*, entitled, "*Connoissance des Beautez et des Défauts de la Poesie et de l'Eloquence, dans la Langue Françoise, à l'Usage des jeunes Gens et surtout des Etrangers,*" holds much the same rank in France as the Elements of Criticism, by Lord Kames, hold in this country; both are much read, and both have their admirers, and both authors have often the same turn of thinking, and the same taste. To prove this is reserved for a future occasion. Let us first ascertain the taste of Monsieur *Diderot*. He opens his treatise thus; "*Ayant accompagné en France plusieurs jeunes Etrangers, j'ai toujours taché de leur inspirer le bon goût, qui est si cultivé dans notre Nation, et de leur faire lire,* &c." "Having accompanied in France several young strangers, I have always endeavoured to inspire them with that good taste, so cultivated in our nation, and to make them read, with advantage to themselves, our best authors. It is with this view I have made this collection, for the benefit of those who are desirous to know the true beauties of the French language, and to feel in reality its charms."

From this pompous exordium something rational and solid ought to be expected. How these qualities, absolutely necessary to vindicate the above quotation, appear, the reader will soon be able to judge for himself, from the two topics which will exhaust the limits of this essay.

"*Nous avons en France,* says M. Diderot, *une foule de Chansons préférable à toutes celles d'Anacreon, sans qu'elles aient jamais fait la réputation d'un Auteur,* &c." "We have in France numberless songs preferable to all those of Anacreon, without having given the reputation of an author to any one. All these amiable bagatelles have been written rather for pleasure than for glory——I speak of those easy and delicate songs which we may repeat without blushing, and which are the models of taste. Such is the following: it is a woman who speaks.

" Si j'avois la vivacité
Qui fait briller Coulange;
Si je possédois la beauté
Qui fait régner Fontange;
Ou si j'etois comme Conty,
Des graces le modèle
Tout cela feroit pour Créqui;
Dût il m'etre infidèle?

Let another song, cited by our author with the very raptures of eulogium, be also examined.

" Who could think, says he, that in praise of the herb *Fern* there could have been such an agreeable song as the following.

" Vous n'avez point, verte Fougère,
L'eclat des fleurs qui parent le Printems,
Mais leur beauté ne dure guère,
Vous etes aimable en tout tems.

Vous pretez des secours charmants
Aux plaisirs les plus doux qu'on goûte sur la terre
Vous servez de lit aux Amants,
Aux Buveurs vous servez de verre."

The first song is literally thus:
" Had I all the vivacity which makes Coulange

Coulange to ſhine; were I poſſeſſed of all the beauty which makes Fontange reign; were I like Couty the model of the graces, all ſhould be for Crequi; ought he to be unfaithful to me?

The other is thus;

"You have not, green Fern, the luſtre of the flowers which adorn the ſpring; but their beauty is ſoon over and you are amiable at all times. You give the moſt charming aſſiſtance to the ſweeteſt pleaſures we taſte upon earth, beds to lovers, and glaſſes to topers."

And are theſe bagattels to be compared, nay to be preferred to the brilliant, lively and poetical ſallies of an Anacreon! *had I this, and had I that, all ſhould be for my ſweet-heart*, is the burthen of a thouſand ſongs, few of which are more contemptible than the above. And the conceit which winds up the ſecond is as inferior to the uſual points of wit in Anacreon, as a modern French *petit maitre* is to an ancient Greek hero.

Let us now, from the many inſtances that offer, take one view of our author's ideas of the ſublime.

Having cited ſome lines from a poem on *Grace* by Racine the younger, which he ſays contain a fine idea of the grandeur of God, he adds; "*Il faut avouer* &c. It muſt be confeſſed that the fineſt verſes in this paſſage are thoſe where M. Racine has followed his own genius, and the worſt are thoſe where he has copied from the Hebrew, ſo different is the turn and ſpirit of the two languages. *To weigh the univerſe in the hollow of his hand*, appears in French a gigantic and ignoble image; becauſe it preſents to our idea a laborious effort to ſupport ſomething in forming a hollow in the hand. But when any thing ſhocks us in an expreſſion, we ought to ſearch the ſource, and there we will ſurely find it. For the *je ne ſai quoi* is not always a reaſon—it requires no trouble to ſhew that this verſe is highly faulty; *Et les nuages ſont la poudre de ſes pieds.**

"For beſides that this image is quite diſguſtful, it is moſt falſe. We know now-a-days that water is not duſt."

Addiſon, Swift and Atterbury have ſeparately given their opinions, that the tranſlations of the bible into Engliſh, was the great refiner and enricher of our language; the Hebrew idioms, ſays Addiſon, run ſo happily into it. And every one critically ſkilled in the beauties of the Engliſh tongue will, I believe, readily aſſent to their poſition. But this Frenchman aſſerts that Racine is beneath himſelf when he adopts from the Hebrew, ſo different is it from the ſpirit of the French language. If this be to praiſe the French tongue, let that nation enjoy it. But it is to be hoped that the French criticiſm which calls that grand figure which ſays the Deity *weighs the univerſe in the hollow of his hand*, a gigantic and low (*peu noble*) image, will not yet be the taſte of this country. The perſonification is truly ſublime, greatly ſuperior in poetical merit, to Homer's admired deſcription of Jupiter ſupporting the univerſe by a golden chain. The Frenchman's reaſon that making a hollow in the hand, implies an idea of labour, is cold and frivilous in the extreme; and were it founded in truth, is infinitely more applicable to Homer's Jupiter and his golden chain. The truth is, poetry delights in perſonification, and catches at the moſt ſtriking appearances. The Deity, ſays the Hebrew prophet, *weighs the univerſe in the hollow of his hand, and the clouds are the duſt of his feet.*" Duſt raiſed by a croud aptly deſcribes ſome appearances of the ſky, and it is uſual to ſay *clouds of duſt*. But to mention duſt, it would ſeem, puts a Frenchman in fear for his fine cloaths, for he calls it a moſt diſguſtful image; and it is falſe too, ſays he, "*for we know now a-days, that the clouds are compoſed of water and not of duſt*"——*Rejum teneatis Amici.*

The MAN MILLINER, No. XVIII.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

CONTRARY to every thing that was expected by the votaries of faſhion, her majeſty's birth-day this year was the leaſt ſplendid, and exhibited the leaſt feſtivity, of any ſince her arrival in this kingdom. Indeed it is not much to be wondered at, when it is conſidered this illuſtrious perſonage looks with inattention on every pleaſure out of the boſom of her family. The propriety of this in a crowned head, I ſhall leave to the reflection of my readers.

His majeſty appeared in a ſuit of marone velvet embroidered with gold. This colour was too high for a complexion ſo florid as his majeſty's, and it was obſerved by the circle he never wore a dreſs ſo unbecoming. The queen was dreſſed in green ſattin trimmed all over with a moſt ineſtimable rich ſable and point lace. Her

* i. e. The clouds are the duſt of his feet.

Her majeſty ſeemed in high ſpirits, and engaged the attention of every one near her in the circle.

The Prince of Wales wore an air-balloon ſattin embroidered down the ſeams with ſilver. The inſtant he made his appearance the ſeat of majeſty was forgot, and all eyes, (particularly the ladies) directed towards him. His uſual vivacity attended him, particularly in company with the Hebe's and daughters of Venus, who converſed with him.

His highneſs went to St. James's in a new carriage of great beauty. The outſide was a very high gold colour, with feſtoons in party-coloured gold: each corner formed a fluted pillar. The roof was ornamented with a very beautiful crown, and eight plumes in curious carved-work. His liveries were as uſual ſplendid in the extreme. Indeed it may be ſaid with truth his liveries are ſuperior in point of magnificence to any that have been ſeen within the memory of man in this kingdom.

We may ſay with truth of the Princeſs Royal, ſhe was

All that painting could expreſs,
Or youthful poets fancy when they love!

The eyes of the male circle were not more captivated by the beauties of her face and perſon, than they were by the elegance of her dreſs. Her highneſs's train was a white ſattin, figured with blue and gold. The petticoat was entirely covered with a rich embroidered crape, and the ornaments, which were chiefly of gold and foil, were adjuſted, with uncommon taſte, into wreaths, feſtoons, &c. &c. Her highneſs's bouquet of natural flowers had a pretty effect, and completed as it were, an artleſs model of perfection.

The Princeſs Auguſta, from an unfavorable indiſpoſition, could not be preſent at the drawing-room as was expected; which was much lamented, as her highneſs's beauty and affability have long ſince ſecured her the affections of all beholders.

The Ducheſs of Rutland was lovelineſs itſelf, on this occaſion, though it may be ſaid, without flattery, her grace at no time ſtands in need of

——Foreign aid of ornament.

Her dreſs was magnificent. The body was black velvet, with a pink ſattin train and petticoat; the petticoat was covered with a ſilver embroidered crape, repreſenting grape-vines and bunches of grapes. Acroſs the coat was a wreath of gold, and at the bottom a fine execution of black velvet and gold, *en Marlbroug*, which ſupported a moſt coſtly gold fringe. Her jewels were eſtimated at ſeventy thouſand pounds.

The Ducheſs of Marlborough was greatly admired for the beauty of her dreſs, which was a white and gold figured ſattin, ſuperbly ornamented in gold and embroidery.

The Ducheſs of Chandos dreſs was extremely rich and beautiful; her grace's train was a white and gold figured ſattin, upon the coat, which was covered with a very fine embroidery, were diſperſed wreaths and feſtoons of gold, &c. of great value.

Lady Gideon was likewiſe much diſtinguiſhed for her ſuperior neatneſs, at the ſame time richneſs of dreſs; her train and petticoat were a fine pale blue ſattin, finely ornamented with a ſilver balloon fringe, wreaths, taſſels, bands, &c. Lady Charlotte Bertie was no leſs conſpicuous in royal purple, moſt ſuperbly trimmed.

Lady Ann Lewſon had on a beautiful dreſs of embroidery on a white ground, ſuppoſed to be her ladyſhip's own work. It engaged the attention of almoſt every lady in the drawing room.

Lady Georgiana Bulkely was uncommonly graceful and ſplendid; her ladyſhip wore a train of blue ſattin, very beautiful, and her petticoat, which was white, was trimmed in a very peculiar ſtyle of elegance, with blue and gold, and at the bottom was a moſt curious border of gold fringe. Her ladyſhip was taken great notice of, and the French Ambaſſador was heard to declare ſhe was the moſt elegant woman he had ever beheld.

The younger Miſs Bootle looked divinely! it has been obſerved of this lady, that ſhe was one of the loveliеſt women that has appeared at St. James's, ſince the preſent reign.

Lady Auguſta Campbell, never appeared with more charms about her than on that day; and Lady C. Bertie and the Miſs Markhams were likewiſe diſtinguiſhed for their peculiar brilliancy of beauty and attire.

Though Lady Sefton was not altogether as ſuperbly dreſſed as on the laſt birth-day, (this time twelvemonth) yet her admirers were numerous; and it muſt be added, ſhe poſſeſſes that enchanting manner whenever ſhe appears in the brilliant aſſembly, that riſes ſuperior to all that art and faſhion can beſtow.

Of Lady Saliſbury, too much cannot

be faid, as ſhe is full miſtreſs of every native beauty; her ſuperlative taſte on the preſent occaſion was equally conſpicuous, and won the admiration of all who had the pleaſure of beholding her.

Of the reſt of the ladies diſtinguiſhed for beauty and dreſs, Lady Walſingham, Lady Weymouth, Lady Rodney, Lady Harris, Mrs. Burrell, the honourable the Miſs Thynnes, Lady North and the honourable the Miſs Norths, Lady Palmerſton, Miſs Moore, the Miſs Rodneys and Mrs. Johnſton, were the moſt admired.

There was no fixed faſhion reſpecting the head dreſſes. The ladies wore their hair rather wide, as uſual, lightly finiſhed, with gauze, flowers, and jewels diſperſed as the idea of faſhion ſeemed to ſuit the imagination of the wearer. The *chignon* turned up low upon the neck, in plaits or plain, looked elegant, natural and beautiful. The head was finiſhed in that neat ſtyle which ſhewed almoſt every hair diſtinctly wearing its ornamental powder, a colour in which neither pink nor yellow predominated, but which poſſeſſed a mixture of each. This is called *poudre d'Orleans*.

The faſhionable mens dreſſes were ſilks lined with furs, and tabinets corded and plain, of various colours. Tabinets were worn by both ladies and gentlemen.

The perfumes which predominated were lavender water and olympian dew; the latter, indeed, was refreſhing in the circle near their Majeſties.

Purple, blue, and brown ſilks of different ſhades, were moſt conſpicuous throughout the whole aſſembly.

The ball-room (which by the bye would do well enough for a village aſſembly) was uncommonly crowded, which is not to be wondered at, conſidering the few that will fill it. Soon after their Majeſties, the Prince of Wales and Princeſs Royal entered the room, and were ſeated, the ball was opened by the Prince of Wales and Princeſs Royal; his Highneſs alſo danced a minuet with the Ducheſs of Rutland, after which minuets were continued in the following order:

Lord Graham { Lady Auguſta Campbell, Lady Charlotte Bertie.

Lord Rochford { Lady Salisbury, Lady Delaware.

Minuets were alſo danced by Lord Delawar, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Smith, &c. &c. &c.

Lady Georgiana Bulkeley, Miſs Moore, Miſs Thynne, Miſs Rodney, Miſs Broderick, Mrs. Johnſtone, &c. &c.

The gentlemen who danced minuets, the Prince of Wales excepted, walked four minuets with each lady.

After the minuets had concluded the country dances commenced. Six couple only ſtood up!!! the three firſt of which were the

Prince of Wales—Princeſs Royal,
Marq. of Graham—Lady A. Campbell,
Lord Rochford—Lady Salisbury.

The ball finiſhed about twelve, after which their Majeſties retired. The company immediately after began to depart, and the room was cleared pretty early.

Among other ladies who had never before danced in the preſence of their Majeſties, was Miſs Rodney, eldeſt daughter of Lord Rodney.

The Princeſs Royal appeared to feel very ſenſibly the abſence of her amiable ſiſter, as ſhe had none to whom ſhe could communicate her obſervations during the continuance of the dancing.

The beautiful *bouquet*, worn by the Princeſs Royal, was a preſent of the Princeſs Elizabeth's, which her Highneſs gave in emulation of her ſiſter the Princeſs Royal, who had the ſame morning paid a ſimilar compliment of attention to her Majeſty.

The much admired *falle*, which the Queen wore, is thought to be the fineſt ever brought to England, and is ſaid to be a preſent to her Majeſty from the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

We ſhould not omit that among the belles that danced Mrs. Johnſtone was one of the moſt conſpicuous for beauty and elegance; her dreſs was choſen with great taſte, grey embroidered with black velvet, ſtones and flowers. Every eye in the aſſembly appeared charmed with her figure and manner in walking the minuet.

SQUIBS of the MONTH.

The Duke of Queenſbury exhibits on his vis-a-vis the family *creſt*. It conſiſts of a *heart*, to which are attached *two wings*, and over it is placed a *crown*. Heraldry may ſay what it pleaſes, but ſurely it is the beſt expoſition to ſay, that the puiſſant Peer is the *King of Hearts*—female ones of courſe; and that by the *wings*, his own appears to be in the *flutter* of *everlaſting youth*.

The Maids of Honour, to a ſingle virgin, now refuſe to tranſcribe the back-ſtairs at St. James's; one and all having declared to her ——, through their Recorder, Miſs V—u,

V—n, that they will rather forego the bewitching blandiſhments of *ſecret tranſport*, than any longer obtain them by the odious means of *ſecret influence!*

The female cognoſcenti are at preſent not a little embarraſſed upon a queſtion of much delicacy, reſpecting the propriety or impropriety of paying their compliments to the Prince of Wales on the celebration of his birth-day, which is expected to take place in April. *Les filles precieuſes* have poſitively ſet their faces againſt it; but the more reaſonable part of the ſex are of opinion, that if the Prince were to give a general ball previous to the great day, all difficulties are fairly ſurmounted, and that after ſuch an initiation, even the moſt ſcrupulous may venture to ſalute his Highneſs *ſans bleſſer les mœurs* upon all occaſions. The grand queſtion is to be debated again in a few days.

We hear that the Perdita's vis-a-vis was ſeized in execution a few days ago, for five hundred pounds; and that a certain Ex-ſecretary generouſly advanced the money; in conſequence of which it was determined by the grateful fair one, that the *lion couchant* ſhould be eraſed from the panels, and a *Fox rampant* placed in his ſtead.

The Bench of Biſhops always vote according to their *conſcience*.—They take their text from the Book of Kings, and though they preach up to the ſpirit of it, they have ſtill an eye on the chapter of *Numbers!*

It is recommended to Lady Horatia W——, Lady Auguſta C——ll, Miſs K——ll, and numbers beſide, who move within the *frozen ſphere* of maidenhood, not to throw away the *gudgeons* and *ſmall-fry*, who are diſpoſed to bite, in confidence that *whales* and *large fiſh* are at all times to be caught in the ſeas of *Lapland!*

The extreme cold, a few days ago, was not a ſufficient reſtraint on the Counteſs of Chatham:—in defiance of a *biting weſt wind* ſhe quitted her vis-a-vis, and walked for ſome time in St. James's-ſtreet and its avenues. She had on, it is true, a hat of a *ſun-beam colour*, but it is ſuppoſed all its *warmth* was derived from her ladyſhip's ſuperior charms!

EXHIBITION OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

No. VIII.

Miss YOUNGE.

WE have been accuſed of partiality by many of our readers, for exhibiting the portraits of Johnſtone and Kemble, while Mrs. Yates and Miſs Younge belonged to the Theatre. We plead guilty to the charge, and aſſure our angry readers, if we could ſelect any characters as *novel*, as theſe gentlemen were, we would pay it the ſame attention this month.

The play-going world pays very little regard to the paſt ſervices of an actor or actreſs, and would prefer the ſlighteſt memoir of a new face on the ſtage, to the ſublimeſt piece of writing on the merit, beauty, and ſupereminent perfections of a Crawford, an Abington, a King, or an Henderſon. Such is the difference between a ſpeaker and a writer, that every trait of the firſt ſhall be forgot, while the ſlighteſt memorial of the latter, as a man and a writer, will be handed to poſterity with the higheſt veneration. The one has ceaſed to charm; the other captivates to the laſt:—all recollection is loſt of the merit of one in the courſe of a century, while the other lives and ſpeaks in a ſingle page of his writings, till the diſſolution of literature.

Miſs Younge, we are told, is deſcended from reputable parents, and was thrown very early into the world to ſeek her fortune. She had ſtored her mind very early with reading, and acquitted herſelf wherever ſhe viſited in ſuch a manner, that ſhe found many admirers among the men: But being poſſeſſed of cool paſſions, and a heart devoted to parſimony, ſhe liſtened to the devoirs of the wealthieſt of her admirers. This gentleman, who we find was originally an apothecary, but then of the long robe, enticed her to his embraces, and lived in perfect cordiality with her for ſome time, till variety placed "metal more attractive" before him. It was then ſhe turned her thoughts to the ſtage, and after a pleaſing reception from Mr. Garrick, ſhe appeared in the character of Imogen, in the tragedy of Cymbeline. This happened in the winter of 1768. Her ſucceſs was beyond her moſt ſanguine expectations, and that of her friends. She gave a colouring to the character critically beautiful,

beautiful, and to this hour merits and receives the warmeſt plaudits of the beſt judges of good acting.

Her performance of Oviſa in the tragedy of Zingis, was the next character ſhe acquired fame in. This excellent, neglected tragedy, abounds with beauties, and thoſe that fell to the ſhare of Miſs Younge ſhe did ample juſtice to.

Her delivery of the following beautiful paſſage will be long remembered.

If e'er the ſpirit of a warrior ſlain,
Journey'd in ſtorms acroſs the troubled ſky:
Laſt night my brother Zangon paſſed this place,
And call'd Oviſa hence. The voice was deep,
As when high Arol, ſhaking all his woods,
Speaks to the paſſing thunder.—Thro' my ſoul
A pleaſing horror runs; perhaps not long
Oviſa tarries here. The ſilent tomb
Is not the houſe of ſorrow.—Airy form
Of him who is no more! Where doſt thou dwell?
Rejoiceſt thou on golden-ſkirted clouds?
Or is thy murmur in the hollow wind?
Where'er thou art, mine ear with awful joy,
Shall liſten to thy voice!—Deſcend with night,
If thou muſt ſhun the day.—O ſtray not far
From the remains of Aunac's failing line.

Nor was ſhe leſs happy in the following exquiſite lines:

Alas my father! Pale and cold he lies
On the bare ground, beneath the chilly blaſt
That howls acroſs the deſart!—Will no friend
Direct me—lead me—bear me to the place
Where murder'd Aunac bleeds in all his wounds.
Some faint remains of life may wander ſtill
Along his cheek—may faulter on his tongue.
O let me preſs him in my warm embrace,
Let poor Oviſa cloſe his dying eyes.

Her delivery of three lines to Timur, exhibited one of the ſweeteſt and moſt pathetic pictures we ever beheld with the eye of fancy.

O place me by my father;—let his hand
Cold as it is, ſupport his daughter's head,
Thro' her long ſlumbers in the peaceful grave.

We have taken more notice of Miſs Younge in this character than any other ſhe has appeared in, thinking with the million, ſhe appeared ſurrounded with greater excellencies than any other lady who has appeared in it ſince.

In the year 1771, ſhe was engaged by the managers of Smock-alley Theatre, in Dublin, where ſhe acquitted herſelf ſo well, that ſhe is ranked to this hour ſecond to none but Mrs. Crawford, whoſe unbounded merit, Mrs. Siddons, with all the fools of faſhion in that capital at her head, can never eraſe from the minds of the judicious there, who have an opinion of their own—not borrowed from the news-papers.

The following year Miſs Younge returned to her old maſter, Mr. Garrick, with whom ſhe continued many years, ſecuring a conſiderable ſhare of applauſe in every character ſhe filled.

The laſt time ſhe was in Ireland, about three years ago, ſhe, however it may aſtoniſh the Siddonian party, brought more money to the theatres of Dublin and Corke, during the ſeaſon, than Mrs. Siddons herſelf.

Since ſhe engaged with Mr. Harris, ſhe has appeared in a number of new pieces, and has acquired celebrity in every character ſhe has ſupported, particularly the Counteſs of Narbonne, Lady Bell Bloomer, Letitia Hardy, and Donna Olivia, &c. &c. Her dying ſcene in the Count of Narbonne is ſupereminently beautiful, and leaves an indelible impreſſion on the mind of every feeling auditor.

Should poſterity wiſh for a picture of her external attractions, they are only ſtriking in her perſon, which is very pleaſing. In the attire of tragedy, ſhe appears with dignity, and her action is perfectly graceful.

As to her private life, we are told of her ſwallowing a bank-note, in Liverpool, in a great paſſion; preſented by an humble admirer, who thought it would plead more powerfully with the tragic fair one in his behalf than all his eloquence. All which may be true, but we will not believe any gentleman ſo infame to be guilty of ſuch an act. When we recollect the fair one yielded to the embraces of an admirer in the vale of years, at a period when youth gave a brilliancy to her attractions, this anecdote appears the coinage of her own brain, or one of thoſe hireling fabricators, who would make her beauties excel

cel the faireſt damſel in Circaſſia, for a guinea!

She has been attacked with uncommon ſeverity in many of the public prints, about her diſinclination to the *natural* joys of ſociety, which Mrs. Cowley, in her laſt comedy, (More Ways than One) has in ſome meaſure defended. Mrs. Cowley appeared in this a weak advocate, and it would have been much better if ſhe had turned her thoughts to any other ſubject—for there were no laurels to be gathered in that field!

Upon the whole, Miſs Younge is the counterpart, in her private life, of Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Siddons, and the other imperial queens of the ſtage, Mrs. Abington and one or two more excepted, parſimonious, haughty, and inattentive to the voice of affliction, even among the fallen Empreſſes of her own profeſſion, and would as ſoon part with her eye teeth as with a guinea. Her friends may exclaim with uplifted hands and the voice of rage at this aſſertion, but it is an indiſputable fact, that both men and women of the ſtage are in poſſeſſion of the hardeſt hearts of any members of the community. Their ſevereſt beadle, Churchill, exerciſed the laſh with juſtice, when he affirmed,

In this great ſtage the world, no monarch e'er
Was half ſo haughty as a monarch-play'r.

And though in the infancy of their career they

—— fawning cringe, for wretched means of life,
To madam may'reſs, or his worſhip's wife—

Yet when the bountiful managers of the London Theatres preſent them with twelve pounds a week for a few hours labour, or rather amuſement, reflection on their former ſituation is hid beneath the veil of arrogance, and the very people who ſupply them with the means of living, meet leſs reſpect (except at benefit time) than ſcene ſhifters, or the gentlemen of the orcheſtre.

THE HIVE. A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

Exercet ſub ſole labor——
——et in medium quæſita reponit. VIRG.

Anecdote of the late Dr. Goldſmith, never publiſhed.

ONE great point in the Doctor's pride was to be liberal to his poor countrymen, who applied to him in diſtreſs. The expreſſion *pride* is not improper, becauſe he did it with ſome degree of oſtentation: one that was artful never failed to apply to him as ſoon as he publiſhed any new work, and while it was likely the Doctor would be in caſh. He ſucceeded twice, but very often found that all the copy money was gone before his works ſaw the light. The Doctor, tired of his applications, told him he ſhould write himſelf, and ordered him to draw up a deſcription of China, interſperſed with political reflections, a work which a bookſeller had applied to Goldſmith for at a price he deſpiſed, but had not rejected. The idle careleſſneſs of his temper may be collected from this, that he never gave himſelf the trouble to read the manuſcript, but ſent to the preſs an account which made the Emperor of China a Mahometan, and which ſuppoſed India to be between China and Japan. Two ſheets were cancelled at Goldſmith's expence, who kicked his newly created author down ſtairs. While this ingenious man was in the pay of Newbury, and lived in Green Arbour-court, he was a tolerable œconomiſt, and lived happily; but when he emerged from obſcurity, and enjoyed a great income, he had no principle or idea of ſaving or any degree of care; was dreadfully neceſſitous ten months of every year, and never at that period was quiet and free from demands, he could not pay. When the exceſs of the evil rouſed him, he retired at times into the country to a farm-houſe in Hampſhire, where he lived for little or nothing, letting nobody know where he was, and employing almoſt the whole day in writing, did not return to London till he was ſo well ſtocked with finiſhed manuſcripts, as to be able to clear himſelf. Theſe intervals of labour and retirement, he has declared were among the happieſt periods of his life. Some years before his death, he was much embittered by diſappointed expectation. Lord L—— had promiſed him a place; the expectation contributed to involve him, and he often ſpoke with great aſperity of his dependance on what he called moonſhine. He enjoyed brilliant moments of wit, feſtivity, and converſation, but the bulk of all his latter days were poiſoned with want and anxiety.

Hu-

Humourous Anecdote of a Baker.—One of this buſineſs was charged by a perſon in a different line, with purloining from the articles ſent by the neighbours to his oven. He admitted the accuſation to be well-founded, and challenged his accuſer to guard againſt his impoſitions. For this purpoſe he propoſed a bet of one ſhilling's worth of punch, that out of three he would take one rib of beef without diſcovery. The propoſal was readily accepted, and the meat brought to the baker's ſhop. He took off a rib, and with it the principal part of the fleſh belonging to the adjoining one. In this ſtate it was returned to the owner. A meeting was held to decide the wager. The baker aſked if he had not performed his engagement? His opponent anſwered in the negative, for that the theft was evident. Why, then, replied Burnt-cruſt, I muſt pay my ſhilling. Thus did he artfully turn the tables on his antagoniſt, and for twelve-pennyworth of punch, entitle himſelf to ſeven pounds of prime Engliſh roaſting beef.

Some days ago Lady Mary D——, the patroneſs of Signor Pacchierotti, being in company with ſeveral ladies of faſhion, took occaſion to deſcant on the extraordinary *vocal powers* of her favourite, pretending that he was a *perfect* ſinger, when a young lady, remarkable for quick repartees, and *preſence d'eſprit*, begged leave to differ from her ladyſhip's opinion, as it was pretty evident that Pacchierotti's voice diſcovered one of the greateſt imperfections in human nature.

Bon Mot.—A humoriſt aſked a citizen the other day, *whether he would ſooner kiſs a pretty girl, or partake of a good feaſt?* The citizen honeſtly replied, that *he ſhould prefer the latter:* to which the wag archly rejoined, "I never thought you a man of the *ton* before, but I find now that you have more *taſte* than *feeling*."

Bon Mot of George Selwyn.—It being a received opinion, that Mr. Selwyn frequently attended executions through choice, he was aſked by an acquaintance, if he propoſed being preſent at the late execution of Fox and Burke on the new ſcaffold? to which he replied, that he was not fond of attending *rehearſals*.

Anecdote.—Some years ſince a certain Judge pulled out his watch in company, and preſently it was gone. His Lordſhip hinted a ſearch among the company, and every gentleman but one agreed to it, who drew his ſword, and ſwore if any one attempted to ſearch him before he was permitted to explain himſelf, he would diſpatch him: and then declared he was an unfortunate gentleman, and could ſcarce keep from ſtarving; but was ſometimes admitted to dine with gentlemen, and if he had opportunity, did take ſome of the fragments and put in his pockets, and that at that time he had a leg of a fowl in his pocket, which he pulled out, and then ſubmitted to be ſearched; obſerving, that if he had not told them his caſe before, he ſhould have been rendered the contempt of the company. After ſome little interval of time, the Judge found his watch hitched in his robes, and by way of amends to the gentleman for the expoſing his poverty, made an ample proviſion for him for his life.

Anecdote.—When Farinelli, the celebrated *caſtrato*, received the order of Calatrava from the king of Spain, the ceremony was performed, as uſual, before all the court. The Engliſh ambaſſador, obſerving that an officer, purſuant to the formality eſtabliſhed on thoſe occaſions, was tying a brace of golden ſpurs to the heels of the new knight made the following remark:—In England, ſaid he, we clap ſpurs to *cocks*; but in Spain they think proper to do it to *capons*.

Anecdote of the Prince of Wales.—One of the Lords of the Bedchamber ſeeing his Royal Highneſs reading the other night in the Houſe of Commons, begged to know what his Highneſs had got? Nothing, my Lord, ſaid the Prince, but *Secret Influence Public Ruin*, which certainly contains a great many very handſome compliments to the Lords of the Bedchamber.

Bon Mot of the late Sam. Foote.—Sam. was invited to a convivial meeting at the houſe of the late Sir Francis Blake Delaval. Lord Sandwich was one of the gueſts upon the ſame occaſion. When the Comedian entered, the Peer exclaimed, "what are you alive ſtill?" "Yes, my Lord," replied Foote. "Pray Sam." retorted his Lordſhip, "which do you think will happen to you firſt, the experience of a certain diſeaſe, or an intimate acquaintance with the gallows?" "Why," rejoined the Comedian, "that depends upon circumſtances, and they are theſe, *whether I prefer embracing your Lordſhip's miſtreſs, or your principles.*"

THE

Engraved for the European Magazine.

The Natural Daughter.

Come and embrace thy Astonished Father.

THE NATURAL DAUGHTER.

(Embelliſhed with an elegant Copper-plate.)

GOVERNOR P. is one of the many huſbands who does not love his wife. Thus much can be ſaid in his vindication, that his lady is far from being feminine or amiable: on the contrary, ſhe prides herſelf on having acquired a ſmattering of the dead languages, and ſpeaks French, German and Italian, admirably well to thoſe who are no judges. She is likewiſe a great critic in Poetry, Painting, and Muſic. With theſe accompliſhments Mrs. P. can think none of her ſex worthy of her ſociety, and domeſtic affairs are held in deteſtation: in a word, this lady, upon every occaſion, aſſumes the pedagogue, and avoids the fine feelings of a woman. The conſequence of this abſurd conduct is, that the governor was forced to find, in another place, his pleaſures and his amuſements.

The firſt object of an illicit amour was Miſs Hortenſia Raymond, the daughter of a goldſmith, who by his extravagancy became a bankrupt. The Governor defraved the expences of her education, and placed her in one of the firſt ſhops in Taviſtock-ſtreet, in order to learn every branch of millenery. This attachment was not the effect of love, but that of a caprice which ſeldom laſts but for a few months. Hortenſia, in this ſituation, became acquainted with a young muſician, who undertook to teach her to ſing. The Governor, looking upon this maſter in the light of a lover, gave Hortenſia to underſtand, that he ſhould deſiſt from his viſits, if ſhe ever received any more leſſons from that young man. Hortenſia promiſed to comply with his injunctions.

She kept her reſolution for ſix months, but a favourite ſong got the better of her prudence; ſhe ſent for the muſician, and, unfortunately, the Governer entered her apartment as the other was going out: this produced a rupture, and the Governor bid her an eternal adieu.

Theſe particulars have their importance, in this little hiſtory of modern manners. Hortenſia, about ſix months after, was brought to bed of a girl, whom we ſhall call by the name of Lavinia. Her mother adopted every poſſible mode to inform the Governor of this circumſtance, in order to procure a ſufficiency for her maintenance; but he burnt her letters unopened, and refuſed ſeeing any one in her behalf. Hortenſia, worn out with reiterated diſappointments, gave up all hope of finding ſuccours from that quarter, and began ſeriouſly to bring up her infant in the beſt manner ſhe was able; not doubting but chance or accident might effect what ſhe was not able to obtain by her fruitleſs importunities. "A weakneſs to one man is, ſaid Hortenſia, undoubtedly a fault, but to repeat it with a ſecond is infamous." With this ſentiment, ſhe, for the ſpace of fourteen years, fulfilled the duties of a mother and a virtuous woman. Time however had not made her loſe ſight of her favourite plan, of contriving ſome means, by which Lavinia ſhould become known to her father, and to clear up every doubt reſpecting her character, prior to the rupture. She was at that period ignorant of the fate of her letters, concluding that they had been read by the Governor, and therefore ſhe was encouraged to hope, that the perſonal and acquired accompliſhments of Lavinia, would one day inſpire the father with the affections of a parent. The mother, conſidering Lavinia arrived at the moſt intereſting epoch of her life, and concluding that the ravages of time had rendered her unknown to the Governor, began her enquiries accordingly. She learnt that the Governor continued in the ſame habits of life, and that he was ſtill without children. Having enquired minutely concerning his walks and hours of amuſement, ſhe contrived that Lavinia ſhould attract his attention. As ſoon as ſhe diſcovered him at a great diſtance, ſhe informed Lavinia that the gentleman ſhe ſaw coming that way was her father. She obſerved, that her mother had been deſpiſed and ſhe neglected, nevertheleſs, ſhe was inclined to expect that the ſteps ſhe had taken, would lead to ſome kind of eclairciſſement, and of courſe terminate in her favour. This information cauſed the moſt lively emotion in the breaſt of Lavinia, and ſhe beheld her father's eyes faſtened upon her, with a degree of curioſity and attention. Hortenſia, wearing a *calèche*, obſerved the conduct of the Governor, who was carefully watching the movements of Lavinia. At laſt they left the gardens, at the gate of the palace, and not finding there a coach, expreſſed their concern ſo loud, as to be overheard by the Governor, who politely offered them his carriage, to ſet them down wherever

wherever they thought proper. Hortenſia, in the midſt of her confuſion and ſolicitude, thanked him for his attentions; and after ſome preſſing compliments, ſhe and Lavinia ſlepped into the Governor's elegant equipage. They were ſcarce ſeated, when the Governor recollected the features of the mother; and he immediately exclaimed, "If I am not greatly deceived, you are Hortenſia?"

"You are right, ſir, in your conjecture, anſwered the lady."

"You have here, madam, a lovely little creature."

She is my niece, ſir.

This ſuppoſed information gave the Governor a ſecret pleaſure, and he preſſed Hortenſia that ſhe would permit him to be better acquainted with the young lady; and as he ſpoke theſe words, he darted upon her looks of great tenderneſs and animation. Hortenſia, knowing the character of the Governor, feared to come to a proper explanation at once. She therefore continued for ſome time to treat Lavinia, in his preſence, as her niece, but obſerving the real views that induced the Governor to be ſo aſſiduous in his viſits, ſhe thought it highly neceſſary to put a ſtop to them, by avowing the relation in which Lavinia really ſtood. This letter, ſir, ſaid Hortenſia, will explain myſelf in a few words; you will find by the date that you returned it unopened fourteen years ago, it is within but a few hours I have obtained this information from Mrs. B. who had always aſſured me ſhe had delivered it into your hands, from a motive of tenderneſs to my then ſufferings. The Governor broke the ſeal and read:

"Sir,

"An unfortunate creature whom you have abandoned, after having been brought to bed of a daughter, has recourſe to you, Sir, not in behalf of herſelf, but for the helpleſs innocent who has claims on your humanity and tenderneſs."

Where is ſhe, exclaimed Mr. P.

Here, Sir, before you is my adored child.

"Come, my daughter, come and embrace thy aſtoniſh'd father."

Theſe words were ſcarce articulated, when Lavinia, with a cry of joy, flew to the arms of the Governor. This mute ſcene being paſſed in tears of extacy; it was ſome time ere Mr. P. recovered the faculty of ſpeech. Having contemplated his daughter's features with a ſtudied attention, "I have, ſaid he, for ſome time endeavoured to trace the features of this lovely creature, and I now recal thoſe of a ſiſter that I tenderly loved, and who is now no more. Yes, ſhe has her eyes, her mouth, and her enchanting ſmile. Hortenſia! what obligations am I under for this long forbearance, and what injury has my ignorance occaſioned. Can you pardon me for a conduct ſo highly reprehenſible?"

Hortenſia, overwhelmed with the conſequences of this eclairciſſement, anſwered him with tears, that announced her preſent happineſs, and a perfect oblivion of what had paſt. The Governor, reading this language in every linament of Hortenſia's countenance, turned about to his daughter, and obſerved, that ſhe was arrived at an age, that required his immediate attention towards a proper connexion, and ſettling her in the beſt manner he was able. "I have a wife—ſaid he, but if ever your conduct ſhould reſemble hers, I ſhould ceaſe to love you. I have an object in view, he is in fact another ſelf—he is my nephew; and his youth, amiable manners, and addreſs cannot fail of inſpiring my child with ſentiments of tenderneſs. I am not leſs certain that you will be the object of his choice; who indeed can ſee thee, Lavinia, and not adore thee? my ſiſter, whom you reſemble ſo very much, was univerſally adored. I love my nephew as my ſon, and I have a long time conſidered him as the heir to all my property. It may be however prudent for the preſent to conceal the circumſtance of your birth, even to my nephew; and it muſt be left to my prudence, if I ſhould ſome time hence think proper to make the diſcovery myſelf. As for you, Hortenſia, to whom I am indebted for this invaluable treaſure, judge how dear you are to me." Then, embracing his daughter, he added, "You are from henceforth to conſider me as the father that adores his child—nevertheleſs, you will be announced to the world as my niece. When I have effected your union I ſhall be leſs ſolicitous of the ſentiments that contracted minds might adopt in our diſfavour."

Hortenſia and Lavinia, left to felicitate each other, enjoyed that tumultuous pleaſure that baniſhed ſleep from their eyes; and early in the morning the Governor was announced. He informed Hortenſia that he had taken proper lodgings for them in Harley-ſtreet; and that he would not permit his nephew to ſee his daughter till he could ſee her in the externals of opulence

opulence and gentility: and therefore I requeſt you will be both ready to enter them by tomorrow evening.

"I am the happieſt of daughters," ſaid Lavinia, kiſſing his hands, which ſhe held while Mr. P. was talking—"And I am the happieſt of fathers," ſaid the Governor! "Your merit and virtues are equal to your perſonal attractions. Adieu my little enchantreſs! I leave you, but it is only for to contribute to the eaſe and comfort of you and your mother."

As ſoon as every neceſſary preparation was made, the Governor conducted them both to their new apartments. Lavinia aſſumed the name of Miſs P. who was recently come to town from her mother's manſion in Derbyſhire. The Governor maturely reflected on the mode he was to adopt in bringing about an acquaintance between Lavinia and his nephew. He determined to take him in his carriage and to drive occaſionally down Harley-ſtreet. The uncle ſtopped at Lavinia's door, apologizing to his nephew that he would not detain him three minutes. As he returned to his ſeat, Lavinia ſaluted him at the window, which was ſoon obſerved by the nephew, and caught his whole attention. "Who is that handſome young lady," ſaid the nephew. "One of my relations," replied the uncle. "She is extremely beautiful," ſaid the other; "well my nephew, if you think her ſo, and deſire to be introduced to her acquaintance, I think I can venture to preſent you without incurring any cenſure from her mother."

The next evening the nephew was introduced, for the firſt time, to Lavinia's mother, who, as the reader naturally conjectures, received him in the moſt gracious and flattering manner. The young man, delighted with the converſation of Lavinia, became deeply enamoured of her charms, and was extremely preſſing with his uncle to ſpeak to her mother in his favour.

But it is now high time to introduce the learned lady, Mrs. P. She had ſecretly found out the intrigue of her huſband, but ſhe thought it beneath her way of thinking to diſplay the leaſt jealouſy on that account. On the contrary, having one day, by miſtake, opened one of the letters of the unhappy Hortenſia, ſhe was let into all her ſecrets. It is neceſſary to remark here, that if this lady were a very indifferent wife, ſhe poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, the virtues of humanity, and a generous diſpoſition. She had, from that moment, contributed to the wants of the mother and child, by furniſhing the former with frequent commiſſions in the millenery buſineſs, for which ſhe was always paid double the worth, under the pretence that ſhe was ſuperior to others in point of elegance and faſhion. This ſecret connexion with Hortenſia, ſoon gave Mrs. P. an opportunity of knowing that her huſband had renewed his former acquaintance; and ſhe found, upon nearer inveſtigation, that he had acknowledged Lavinia as his daughter. She eſteemed him the more for this generous and manly procedure; ſhe was highly pleaſed that he had the ſatisfaction of being a father, without ſubjecting herſelf to the pains of child-birth, and a thouſand other diſtreſſing circumſtances, too humiliating for a woman, who prided herſelf in every qualification that was energetic and maſculine. And by a ſingularity, the more extraordinary, ſince they never agreed in any one point, Mrs. P. had projected to eſtabliſh Lavinia in a manner ſuitable to her condition. As ſhe was likewiſe very fond of her nephew, who had aſſiduouſly cultivated her good graces, ſhe had him in view for a huſband, and full of this idea, ſhe propoſed to introduce him to an elegant lovely woman, whom ſhe had long ſince adopted to ſucceed to her perſonal eſtates, independant of her marriage with Mr. P.

At the ſame time ſhe intimated, that as his uncle had made him his heir, ſhe thought it an object of ſome moment, if he could unite their reſpective fortunes, by marrying the young lady.

"I am madam, penetrated with a ſenſe of the favours you have always conferred upon me; but as my fate is placed in the hands of my uncle, I hope you will permit me to conſult with him upon that ſubject."

Your dutiful conduct towards your uncle, is very grateful to me; and as I could wiſh to oblige him in a matter of ſuch moment, I wiſh to know that if he gives into it, it would meet your inclination."

"With tranſport, dear madam, I ſhould embrace your kind offers."

This converſation being ended, the nephew did not fail of communicating to his uncle the reſult, who was greatly alarmed at this piece of intelligence. Mr. P. loſt no time in giving Lavinia previous notice of the extraordinary viſit ſhe was ſoon to receive; and that he might become maſter of her motives, he poſted himſelf in an adjoining apartment for that pupoſe.

Mrs. P. and her nephew were announced, and being conducted into the drawing room; Lavinia roſe to receive her,

with every poſſible mark of reſpect and conſideration. After the firſt ceremonious compliments were reciprocally paſſed, ſhe communicated, in the moſt delicate terms poſſible, her long friendſhip, altho' unknown, and of her wiſhes that ſhe would receive the addreſſes of her nephew. She obſerved, that ſhe was anxiouſly deſirous to ſurpriſe the Governor, as ſhe was certain ſuch a meaſure would cauſe the moſt lively pleaſure; but to procure his conſent in the firſt inſtance, would deprive her of an advantage that ſhe highly prized.

The nephew, delighted with the propoſition, deſired his aunt would permit him to pay his addreſſes to Lavinia alone, and Mrs. P. prevailed on Lavinia to receive him the next day.

As ſoon as he was withdrawn, Mrs. P. confeſſed that ſhe had taken pains to procure proper intelligence, that ſhe was greatly pleaſed with the conduct of her mother, and charmed with the noble procedure of her huſband, who ſhe found had adopted her as his daughter.

This information gave new ſpirits to Hortenſia and her daughter, who threw themſelves at her feet, and implored her to indulge, in their favour ſuch honourable ſentiments.

The Governor did not quit his retreat till Mrs P. had left the drawing room, in order that ſhe might receive no obſtacle in purſuing her project. He alſo cautioned the nephew to keep the ſecret, in order that Mrs. P. might always conſider the happineſs of Lavinia as the fruits of her own plan.

Mrs. P. gave her huſband to underſtand, that ſhe would leave her nephew her heir likewiſe, provided he would let her have the ſole direction in marrying him, according to her deſires and wiſhes, and that he would not meddle in the affair. This ſingular propoſition met with many apparent difficulties, but as Mr. P. knew the drift of her intention, he acquieſced to what he dignified with the title of an extraordinary whim.

As ſoon as matters had been duly arranged, and the day fixed for ſigning the marriage articles was arrived, Mrs. P. preſented Lavinia as his intended niece.

"I receive her Madam, ſaid the Governor, to give her to my nephew as a tender, dutiful, and affectionate daughter."

"I am delighted with this honeſt avowal, replied Mrs. P."

"And I am ſtill more, ſaid the huſband, in finding that my daughter is indebted for her happineſs to you alone. This proof of your friendſhip for me will never be effaced from my memory or from my heart. And I from this day ſhall look upon you as my beſt friend.

"Now ſir! replied Mrs. P. I have heard the expreſſion that I have deſired for theſe laſt fifteen years. Reſt aſſured, that I ſhall never forget, while I have life, that I owe this to your Natural Daughter." Then turning towards Lavinia ſhe ſaid, "And you are alſo my daughter as well as the Governor's, and I love you with the ſame cordiality."

Inſtances of the MUTABILITY of FORTUNE; ſelected from *Ancient* and *Modern Hiſtory*.

(Continued from Vol. IV. p. 421.)

INSTANCE THE THIRD.

Job.

THE book of Job, in the ſacred ſcriptures, is undoubtedly a dramatic poem; and, like that ſpecies of writing among the Greeks, contains fiction founded on facts. The honour of being its author, has been attributed to ſeveral of the writers who lived in the earlieſt ages; the probability, however, from many expreſſions and circumſtances in it, is greatly in favour of Moſes. To whomſoever the merit is due, it is certainly the moſt ancient and nobleſt work of the kind, extant; and contains, with one of the moſt inſtructive leſſons on the efficacy of patience and reſignation to the will of heaven, an extraordinary inſtance of that mutability of fortune we are treating of. The diſcriminating eye of the judicious reader, will diſtinguiſh with facility the fictitious part; that is, the machinery; which is the produce of the author's luxuriant imagination, from the ſtory, which appears to have had its foundation in truth.

Job, as therein related, was the moſt opulent of all the men in the Eaſt, at the time he lived; poſſeſſing large tracts of land in the country of Idumea, or Uz, and his ſubſtance conſiſting of 7000 ſheep, 3000 camels, 500 yoke of oxen, and 500 ſhe-aſſes, beſides a numerous houſhold of ſervants and dependants. So that he exceeded in wealth the richeſt of his

his contemporaries among the Arabians, Chaldeans, and all the neighbouring nations. And with theſe Job poſſeſſed that ineſtimable treaſure, a heart enlarged as the vaſt abundance he enjoyed, together with a mind fraught with every virtue; or as it is emphatically expreſſed in holy writ, "he was a perfect and upright man, one that feared God, and eſchewed evil."

With theſe immenſe riches, Job was bleſſed with a numerous progeny; with ſeven ſons, and three daughters; to whom he had given ſuitable eſtabliſhments. For at the time the circumſtances of his life, here to be noted, took place, the ſons entertained each other, in rotation, at their ſeveral houſes, and invited their ſiſters to partake of their banquets. And ſuch was their father's anxiety for their happineſs, and his innate piety, that as ſoon as the days of their feaſting were concluded, he always offered up ſacrifices in their behalf, and ſent and ſanctified them, leſt, during their mirth and hilarity, they ſhould have been guilty of any ſins.

Thus bleſſed with affluence, and happy in his connections, did this holy man enjoy uninterrupted tranquillity for ſome years. Neither his riches nor his virtues, could, however, ſecure him from that reverſe of fortune, to which mankind are ſo liable. For at one of thoſe periodical revolutions, when the ſons of God, the governing powers of every ſyſtem throughout the univerſe, come from every quarter (agreeable to the imagery of the poem,) to preſent themſelves before their great creator, and to pay their accuſtomed homage, Job's piety and virtue became the ſubject of celeſtial converſation.

Satan coming among the reſt to make thoſe acknowledgments, which even his rebellious conduct, and degraded rank could not exempt him from, the Lord aſked the prince of fallen angels, from whence he came? To which Satan replied, "From going to and fro in the earth." "Haſt thou then," ſaid the Lord, "conſidered my ſervant Job, that moſt perfect and upright man?" "I have," anſwered Satan; "and allow the juſtice of the encomium thou doſt paſs upon him; but doth he ſerve thee for nought? haſt thou not bleſſed him with affluence, and taken him under thy immediate protection? Put but thy hand forth, and deprive him of that wealth, and thoſe comforts thou haſt beſtowed on him, or ſuffer me to do it, and he will curſe thee to thy face." "Be it Satan as thou haſt ſaid," replied the Lord, "I permit thee to take from him what I have given him, but againſt his perſon put not forth thy hand."

Ever ready to execute commiſſions of this nature, Satan immediately retired from the preſence of the Lord, and by means of ſecondary cauſes; by the hands of the Sabeans, and the Chaldeans; by a fire from heaven; and by a hurricane, in a ſhort time deſtroyed not only the cattle and ſervants of Job, but his children alſo, as they were feaſting in their eldeſt brother's houſe.

This extreme viciſſitude, this trying ſtroke of fortune, was not, however, ſufficient totally to depreſs Job. With that patience and reſignation which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed his character, and which have cauſed his name to be handed down through ſo many generations, to this remote age, he bowed to the unſeen hand that gave the blow, but murmured not. We read that he only rent his mantle, as a token of his humiliation, and falling down upon the ground, worſhipped the great Diſpoſer of events; breathing forth, at the ſame time, this memorable ejaculation; "Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked ſhall I return thither. The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away, bleſſed be the name of the Lord." Thus patient and ſubmiſſive to the divine will, did the venerable man bear this firſt trial, this firſt attack of his malign aſſailant.

On the next appearance of Satan before his Almighty Sovereign, the Lord, after the uſual interrogations, ſaid to him, "Thou ſeeſt, Satan, that my ſervant Job ſtill holdeth faſt his integrity, although thou movedſt me to deſtroy him without cauſe." "True," replied the fallen potentate; "he does ſo; ſkin for ſkin, yea all that a man hath, will he give for his life. But permit me to afflict him with diſeaſe, and I make no doubt but he will curſe thee."

Having obtained permiſſion to do this likewiſe, Satan again left the preſence of the Lord, and ſmote Job with ſore boils, from the ſole of his foot, to the crown of his head. When Job found himſelf thus afflicted, inſtead of breaking out into fruitleſs complaints and murmurings, he ſtill preſerved his ſerenity of mind, and patiently ſitting down among the aſhes, ſcraped himſelf with a potſherd.

In this ſituation he continued for ſeveral days. At length his wife, irritated by his ſufferings, adviſed him, with the impatience natural to her ſex, to curſe God; and by thus drawing down his immediate vengeance, put a ſpeedier end to his miſ-

fortunes,

fortunes. But far from being excited by his wife's counsel to pursue the detestable means she pointed out, to obtain a release from his misfortunes, Job only calmly replied to her, "Thou speakest as one of the foolish women speaketh. What! shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?"

Whilst Job laboured under these afflictive dispensations, three of his friends, Eliphaz the Temanite, Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite, having heard of his distress, came by appointment with each other, to mourn with him, and to endeavour to afford him some comfort. As they approached the place where Job sat, they did not recognize him; so much had grief, and the mean habit in which he was now cloathed, altered him. But no sooner did they perceive that the piteous object before them was no other than their once opulent and happy friend, than they all wept aloud, rent their mantles, and sprinkled dust upon their heads. And so overcome were they by the excess of their sorrow, that they silently seated themselves by him on the ground, and continued there seven days and seven nights, without speaking a word; for they saw his dejection was extreme.

At the expiration of that time, Job first broke silence. Wearied out by his sufferings, he could not help bemoaning his hard fate, and bitterly lamenting that he had ever been born. This brought on an argumentative contest between him and his three friends; who, instead of affording that consolation in it they might be supposed to have intended, only augmented his sorrow. For they took great pains to convince him, and made use of many subtle arguments for this purpose, that God was a severe and rigorous judge, and would not have inflicted the punishment on him he had done, had he not deserved it by proportionable transgressions. They consequently would have persuaded him that justice must have its course, and that he had no room to hope God would shew him any favour.

Job combated these dejecting tenets with asserting that the judgments which happened to mankind, were not a rule whereby to judge of their transgressions. But that God had frequently secret reasons for punishing them, which were beyond our discernment. He from thence argued, that though his present afflictions were excessive, they ought not to drive him to despair, or lead him to conclude that God had cast him off for ever.

Whilst Job's three friends, with an uncharitable spirit, thus strove to depress him, and made use of many acute and weighty arguments to support their ill-grounded propositions; he on the other hand deserved censure for giving way, in the bitterness of his soul, to an improper impatience; and dropping now and then expressions that seem to upbraid the Almighty with chastising him more severely than his faults demanded.

The contest was, however, at length put an end to by the interference of Elihu, the son of Barachel the Buzite, another of Job's friends, who had listened to the whole of the arguments which had been advanced during it. Displeased with the conduct of both parties, he blamed Job, because he justified himself rather than God; and reprimands his three opponents, because, notwithstanding they had given no satisfactory answer to Job's assertions, yet they had condemned him.

At last the Almighty is supposed to interfere, and from a whirlwind to bring the drama to a conclusion, by convincing Job of his ignorance and inability to reason on his dispensations. Upon which Job submits, and repenting of what he had advanced, thus exclaims; "I have uttered that I understood not, things too wonderful for me, which I knew not."

But the wrath of the Lord was kindled against Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar, "because they had not spoken of him the thing that was right, as Job had." Moreover, to shew in what superior estimation he held Job, he commanded them (lest he should deal with them after their folly,) to appease his displeasure by a burnt-offering, which he promised to accept at the intercession of their more righteous friend. Now also, as a compensation for the sufferings and severe trial Job had undergone, at the instigation of the great seducer of mankind, the Lord gave him twice as much as he had before his downfal.

Through the valuable presents made him by his relations, who now came to console and assist him, he was enabled to recruit his broken fortunes. So that the Lord blessed the latter end of Job more than his beginning; for his flocks and herds increased to fourteen thousand sheep, six thousand camels, a thousand yoke of oxen, and a thousand she-asses. He had also born unto him seven sons, and three daughters; and at last died in a good old age, leaving this memento to succeeding generations; that though neither riches,

power,

power, nor worth can ſecure from adverſity, yet a juſt and upright man has room to hope for a return of proſperity.

INSTANCE THE FOURTH.

Ruth.

As Thompſon has conſtituted his beautiful tale of Palemon and Lavinia, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly admired, on the hiſtory of Ruth in the ſacred writings; and as it affords a pleaſing inſtance of the mutability of fortune, we flatter ourſelves it will not be deemed unworthy a place here.

During the period in which the judges ruled over the children of Iſrael, there was a grievous famine in the land. Among great numbers who left their habitations to ſeek for bread in other countries, a certain man of Bethlehem-Judah, named Elimelech, went to ſojourn in the country of Moab. He took with him his wife, whoſe name was Naomi, and his two ſons; and ſoon after their arrival, the two young men married two Moabitiſh women, the name of one of whom was Orpah, and of the other Ruth.

After a reſidence of ten years, during which time Naomi buried her huſband, and her two ſons, ſhe determined to return to her own country. But concluding it would not be agreeable to her two daughters-in-law to leave the place of their nativity, and follow her into a ſtrange land, ſhe deſired them, juſt before her departure, to return each to her mother's houſe: "and may the Lord deal kindly with you," ſaid the good old woman, "as ye have dealt with the dead and me." She then tenderly embraced them. Affected by this regardful behaviour of their mother-in-law, Orpah and Ruth both wept, and ſaid, "ſurely we will return with thee unto thy people." But Naomi continuing to diſſuade them, Orpah at length was prevailed on to continue with her mother; Ruth, however, would not liſten to any calls, but thoſe of tenderneſs for Naomi. "Intreat me not to leave thee," ſaid ſhe to her, "or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goeſt, I will go; and where thou lodgeſt, I will lodge: thy people ſhall be my people, and thy God my God: where thou dieſt, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do ſo to me, and more alſo, if ought but death part thee and me." After this emphatic and determined declaration, Naomi no longer oppoſed her going.

When they arrived at Bethlehem, they appear to have been in ſuch diſtreſſed circumſtances, that Naomi, upon hearing her old acquaintance exclaim, "Is not this Naomi?" replied, "Call me not Naomi, but Mara; for the Almighty hath dealt bitterly with me. I went out full, and am returned empty."

In the ſame city lived a young man, whoſe name was Boaz, a near relation to Elimelech, Naomi's late huſband; who was a perſon of great wealth. It being now the beginning of the barley harveſt, Ruth propoſed to her mother-in-law, as the moſt probable means of procuring a preſent ſubſiſtence, that ſhe ſhould ſuffer her to go into the fields belonging to Boaz, and there to glean after his reapers; hoping to find greater indulgence from one to whom they were related, than from a ſtranger.

Having received Naomi's permiſſion, and dreſſed herſelf as decently as ſhe could, Ruth went into the fields accordingly. Her beauty and comelineſs did not remain long unobſerved by Boaz. Seeing her a ſtranger, he enquired who ſhe was; and being informed, treated her with great kindneſs; not only allowing her to glean, but ordering the reapers now and then to let fall a handful on purpoſe for her. When he had learnt from ſome of his ſervants the whole of her ſtory, he graciouſly accoſted her, ſaying, "It has been ſhewed unto me all that thou haſt done unto thy mother-in-law ſince the death of thine huſband, and how thou haſt left thy father, and thy mother, and the land of thy nativity, and art come unto a people which thou kneweſt not heretofore. The Lord recompence thy works, and a full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Iſrael, under whoſe wings thou art come to truſt." Having ſaid this, he gave directions that ſhe ſhould partake of what was prepared for his people, and be permitted to purſue her employment as long as the harveſt laſted. Ruth received theſe tokens of favour with a grateful humility, and thanked him for the friendly notice he had taken of her.

When ſhe returned to Naomi in the evening, and ſhewed her the great quantity of corn ſhe had collected, and acquainted her with the favourable reception ſhe had met with from Boaz, the good old woman began to entertain views for the good of her dutiful and beloved daughter-in-law, which had not before entered her head. As Boaz was ſo near a relation to her late huſband, was unmarried, and therefore, agreeable to the cuſtom of the jews, the moſt proper perſon to take her to wife, ſhe meditated how

how to bring about their union. The difference in their circumſtances, ſhe flattered herſelf would not prove an irremoveable bar, as to a man of Boaz's generous diſpoſition, the beauty and virtues of Ruth might be eſteemed equivalent with his wealth. She accordingly gave her daughter-in-law ſuch prudential inſtructions for ingratiating herſelf ſtill farther into the eſteem of their rich relation, that in a ſhort time he married her.

Thus was this Moabitiſh damſel, thro' her prudent and virtuous behaviour, raiſed from a low eſtate, to ſuch an eminence, that mighty kings deſcended from her.

(To be continued.)

An Account of a contagious Diſorder, called the VENOM, which has prevailed lately among the horned Cattle in Frieſland. Communicated in a letter to Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D. F. R. S. By Petrus Camper, M. D. F. R. S. honorary Profeſſor of Phyſic, Anatomy, and Surgery at Amſterdam, &c.

A Great number of black cattle of all ages have died ſuddenly in Frieſland in the neighbourhood of Sneek and Ylſt, without any previous ſymptom but that of giving no milk a few hours before their death, as they continued to eat, drink and ruminate to the laſt. In general, however, the beaſts affected with this diſorder lived ſeveral days, and had very large tumours in the cellular membrane, about the head and neck, in the axilla, and ſometimes, though rarely, in the groin. Theſe tumours, which were often as large as a man's head, were very hard and elaſtic, with a dry horny ſkin at the part which was moſt prominent. In ſome, this ſwelling entirely diſappeared, while in others the dry piece of ſkin ſeparated and left a large ulcer, which healed ſlowly. Some were ſoon relieved; others required many days, and even weeks, before they were entirely cured, and many, as I have already obſerved, died ſuddenly, or after a relapſe. The dung was in the greater number natural, but in ſome it was of a blackiſh colour, or at leaſt darker than uſual.

The city of Sneek is about twelve Engliſh miles from my ſeat, and I paſſed ſeveral days there in examining the diſorder, and diſſecting the cattle that died of it. This latter part of my inquiry, however, was not to be carried on without danger of being poiſoned by the blood, fleſh, and ſkin, &c. of the animal.

The diſeaſe has gotten the name of *venom*, or *venenum*, from this circumſtance, that the people who handle the hide or the fleſh, are often poiſoned, as it were, in the hands, eſpecially when they have any ſcratch or wound there to favour abſorption, and ſometimes without any ſuch previous hurt. In a few hours an inflammation takes place, and, if not ſpeedily prevented by ſcarifications and ſuitable remedies, terminates in a gangrene which ſometimes ſpreads to the arm, and in ſome few inſtances has occaſioned the death of the patient. It is worthy of obſervation however, that after the fleſh of animals, who have died of this diſeaſe, has been boiled, the poor eat it without any bad conſequence, but they carefully avoid the ſteam of the meat.

On the 6th of September laſt I opened a cow that had died the night before at Ylſt, which is not far from Sneek. In my way I viſited an old man whoſe hands were ſo much affected by the venom, that I was almoſt deterred from attempting the intended diſſection. I uſed the precaution, however, of greaſing my hands with pomatum, and by frequently waſhing them, and renewing the ointment, I prevented the poiſonous juices from acting, ſo that although I ſeparated the viſcera, &c. with my hands, I got not the leaſt hurt.

The eyes, tongue, and throat of the cow were ſound. The udders were without milk, but in other reſpects healthy, and there was no where any appearance of tumour. But on opening the abdomen we found the omentum entirely mortified, with a yellowiſh ichor within its cavity, and between the inteſtines were obſerved thick purulent coagulated membranes, ſimilar to thoſe appearances which are found in the human body, where death has been occaſioned by an inflammation of the bowels.

Neither of the ſtomachs were affected, but the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum were inflamed and mortified, as likewiſe the colon in ſome places. The gall bladder, which was uncommonly diſtended, being larger than even the urinary bladder of a cow uſually is, was filled with air, and with a very thin bile. The uterus was a little inflamed with gangrenous ſpots. The calf had been dead ſome time, but the cow continued to give her ordinary portion of milk till the day before ſhe died. The liver ſeemed to be pretty ſound, but its lymphatics were viſible and much enlarged. The ſpleen was in a gangrenous ſtate, and there was emphyſema between the

the duplicature of the peritoneum, where it forms the meſentery.

The lungs were in a natural ſtate, but the glandulæ cordis and the thymus were much inflamed. The heart itſelf was in a good condition.

I examined ſeveral other beaſts that were affected with the ſame diſorder, which was evidently of the putrid kind. The pulſe was quick and low, as it is in all putrid fevers, and I had reaſon to ſuſpect that thoſe died very ſuddenly, whoſe blood was much affected by the putrid matter, and on the contrary, that others ſoon recovered whoſe blood had a better diſpoſition. The tumours were neither a good nor a bad ſign, for many died and as many recovered with and without any ſuch ſwelling. The peaſants told me, that an old mare died of the venom, but upon opening her abdomen and thorax after death, I found nothing analagous to the diſorder I have been deſcribing.

The diſeaſe abated much towards the latter end of September, and the contagion is now totally over. I could find no account of this diſeaſe in books, till I conſulted the famous Dr. Pallas's Northern Magazine * (vol. I. b. I. ſect. 4. p. 113) in which Dr. Joſ. James Lerche has given a deſcription of a contagious diſorder that made great havock, after a hot dry ſummer in 1756, amongſt the horned cattle in Livonia and Finland, and which ſpread even as far as Moſcow. He informs us, that the cows were attacked with large tumours in the neck, breaſt, belly, and pudenda, and commonly died in two or three days. He adds, that horſes and hogs were likewiſe ſuſceptible of the contagion which generally carried them off in a day or two, and that it alſo proved fatal to a number of the human ſpecies; but upon inquiry he found that the latter died of a mortification of the hands, &c. occaſioned by an abſorption of the venom. A ſimilar plague was obſerved in thoſe countries in the year 1764.

I flatter myſelf the deſcription I have given of this diſeaſe, though ſhort, will be ſufficient to give you an idea of its nature, and to enable you and your medical friends to compare it with the ſymptoms of the diſorder which was obſerved lately in England: for I have reaſon to believe that the latter was of the ſame ſpecies, and of courſe different from that deſcribed by Dr. Layard and others, which, by the bye, ſtill prevails in this country. It may not be improper to add, that calves borne by cows that have paſſed through the latter diſtemper are inoculated here with great ſucceſs.

I am now growing old, but I have not loſt my public ſpirit and zeal for uſeful improvements, ſo that I ſhall be very much obliged to you for any information you can furniſh me with relative to the diſorder I have mentioned to you. I am with the greateſt reſpect and ſincerity,

Klein Lancum, Dear Doctor,
Oct. 21, 1783. Yours, &c.

PARTICULAR ACCOUNT of the TRAVELS of the MARQUIS D'ARLANDES and M. PILASTRE DE ROSIER, and Meſſ. ROBERT and CHARLES, in AIR BALLOONS, publiſhed by Authority.

Paris, Nov. 24.

LAST Friday this city beheld a ſpectacle, the like of which was never ſhewn ſince the world began.—On that day Monſ. Montgolfier's grand air-balloon, with two perſons, the Marquis D'Arlandes and Monſ. Pilaſtre de Roſier, in the gallery of it, was ſent up into the air, from the king's palace of La Muette.

At ſixteen minutes after twelve the machine was filled with inflammable air; but it was determined firſt to try it ſtill once more, held faſt with ropes, to know the exact weight, and to ſee if every thing was in order. In this experiment an accident happened, namely, the machine was driven by the wind on one of the avenues of the garden, and the ropes then drawing too ſtrongly, ſeveral rents were made in it, one of which was five feet long. In leſs than two hours the machine was repaired. There belonged nothing leſs to it than the zeal of theſe two gentlemen now to venture themſelves with it; but they had always maintained, and as it ſeems with reaſon, that they ran leſs danger when the machine was free, than when it was held faſt. At fifty-four minutes after one the air balloon began to aſcend; the two aerial travellers, having mounted 250 feet, took off their hats, and ſaluted the ſpectators, all of whom at that inſtant felt a ſenſation, rather the effect of fear than of aſtoniſhment.

The machine, which was 70 feet high and 46 in diameter, contained 60,000 ſquare feet, and weighed from 16 to 1700 pounds, aſcended in a wonderful manner

* Nordiſche Beytrage,

to the height of no leſs than 3000 feet. The aerial travellers were preſently no more to be diſcerned, but the balloon itſelf continued viſible. The north weſt wind drove it till it was over the Seine, directly oppoſite to Chaillot, where it met with a river air current, which carried it down till over the Petit Cours. The aerial travellers, unwillingly remaining hovering ſo long over the river, doubled their fire, and ſo roſe to a ſtill greater height, where they, without doubt, met with another current, for in leſs than a minute they were driven to the ſouth, between the Invalides and l'Ecole Militaire, from whence the wind brought them juſt above Paris.

The bold ſailors, ſatisfied with the good iſſue of what had paſt, and ſeeing that the machine was much heated, agreed to deſcend. They were at that inſtant over the ſtreet de Babilone, at one of the corners of the Fauxbourg of St. Germaine. They then leſſened their fire, but ſeeing that they ſhould come down upon the houſes, and that they ſhould even drive directly on the towers of the church of St. Sulpice, they rekindled the fire, to eſcape that danger, and to mount afreſh. The wind ſerved them, and in four or five minutes they went over Paris to the ſide of the Obſervatory. The machine, by theſe experiments, being very much dried, and being now become very hot by a conſtant fire for twenty-two minutes, began to ſhrink and crack; this made them reſolve to moderate their fire; and they deſcended gently down on a piece of ground at the end of the New Bulwark. They had two thirds left of their proviſion for making air, ſo that they might have gone three times the diſtance. They had now gone between four and 5000 toiſes or fathoms in from 20 to 25 minutes.

They were not fatigued, but much heated, and had not ſuffered the leaſt inconvenience. Being at the height, Paris appeared to them no other than that of a great heap of ſtones: the object the moſt apparent to them, without doubt by the reflection of the ſun-beams, was the Seine, which they in all their windings followed as far as to Pontoiſe, or as far as their ſight extended. They are well paid for their zeal and courage, for all Paris longs to ſee them. It was, indeed, a moſt aſtoniſhing ſpectacle, and what muſt make every one ſhudder to ſee two young perſons, from their love of the ſciences, well known, ſail three or 4000 feet high into the air, by the ſide of a burning ſtove, from which they were but ſlightly ſeperated by a ſingle cloth, and to which their light gallery was faſtened, which itſelf was filled with the moſt inflammable matter.

Paris, Dec. 5.

Meſſ. Robert and Charles had actually recived on Sunday evening a verbal order not to go up with their air balloon, but on Monday morning they had worked ſo with the lieutenant of police, as that the miniſter of that department of the city at laſt conſented to their doing as they thought fit.

The experiment was thereupon made on Monday, at forty minutes after one, with the utmoſt ſucceſs. In the firſt place they did Monſ. Montgolfier, as the perſon who made this extraordinary diſcovery, the honour of letting off a ſmall balloon up into the air. Then Meſſ. Charles and Robert, the younger, placed themſelves in the carr, which was faſtened underneath the grand balloon. After the neceſſary inſtruments and proviſions were put in, the air balloon aſcended at the above mentioned time, amidſt the acclamations of all the ſpectators. Being driven by the wind, which was not very ſtrong, it paſſed over the Fauxbourg of St. Honore, &c. at the height of about 1000 feet, ſo that it was not loſt to the ſight, but in proportion as it got farther in the horizontal diſtance; for the Duke de Chartres, and twenty other young gentlemen, who followed it on horſeback, never once loſt ſight of it. The gentlemen of the academy, who obſerved it from the top of the caſtle of the Thuilleries, kept it in ſight for fifty-five minutes.

When our aerial travellers were ſo high that they could not well diſtinguiſh any thing more on the earth, and were aſſured that they could not even with teleſcopes be diſcerned, they ſat themſelves down, and, with all compoſure, took their dinner. They ſay, that nothing is to be compared with the pureneſs of the air which they then breathed; the earth at that time preſented itſelf in their eyes as no other than a great plain, with black, white, grey, and other different coloured ſtripes.

Having paſſed the Sanney Mountain, the higheſt they found in their voyage, they deſcended ſeveral rood, by letting open the valve of the machine, and ſeeing ſome countrymen, hailed them with their ſpeaking trumpet. A quarter of an hour afterwards, not knowing where they then were, they deſcended ſomewhat lower, and enquired. They anſwered them, that they were over the Iſle of Adam. Mr. Charles then called out, "Compliments to Monſ. de Conti," and throwing

throwing out a part of his ballaſt, the balloon aſcended more than 1200 feet. Being at that height, they went on a mile further, but then, ſeeing a beautiful ſpot, Mr. Charles propoſed to his friend to ſet him down, in order that he might mount up higher, alone, with the machine, which would be now 125 pounds lighter, and make more obſervations. Young Robert conſenting to it, they ſet open again the valve, and the balloon deſcended gently down, ſo much ſo, that they did not touch the ground until they had grazed along for twenty rood at the height of three or four feet. They were then between Neſle and Hedouville, and it was a quarter before four in the afternoon. The country people, the prieſts, and principal perſons of the place, immediately ſurrounded the caſe from whence Mr. Charles, who remained in it, made his verbal proceſs (or declaration.) The Duke de Chartres came up alſo time enough to be likewiſe a ſubſcribing witneſs to the proceſs verbal. The Duke, hearing that Mr. Charles intended before night to make a ſecond expedition, would not conſent to it, but on condition that he ſhould remain in the air not more than half an hour.

After having let looſe the ropes at a quarter after four, the air balloon was out of ſight in leſs than ſix minutes. It aſcended with that velocity that it mounted in ten minutes to the height of 1594 toiſes, or 9144 feet. This was aſcertained by the falling of the barometer, which Mr. Charles had with him, which on the ground was at twenty-eight inches, four lines, and then fell to eighteen inches, four lines. The thermometer, which on the ground had ſtood at 7½ degrees, according to Reaumur, above the freezing point, was alſo in that time fallen to five degrees below that point. This ſudden tranſition from warmth to cold, which ſo ſenſibly affected Mr. Charles that he let the pen fall out of his hand when he was minuting down his obſervation, added to the approaching night, and the promiſe he had made, determined him to open the valve and to deſcend, and the balloon then again appeared in ſight of the beholders. After having been driven for ſome time to and fro by the wind, the machine deſcended thirty-five minutes afterwards near the Wood de la Tour du Lay, at the diſtance for an hour and an half's walk from the place from whence he laſt aſcended. The machine likewiſe had not received the leaſt injury.

DESULTORY THOUGHTS on the INTERCOURSE between the SEXES.

(Continued from vol. IV. p. 432.)

IN courtſhips, where there is great difference with reſpect to the ſituation in life, uncommon circumſpection is neceſſary. Let us ſuppoſe inferiority, either of rank or fortune, to be on the ſide of the lady, this may induce her lover to violate promiſes made when the warmth of paſſion was excited by the force of female attraction; cold diſcretion may ſuggeſt to him an unwillingneſs to contract an alliance that might diminiſh his conſequence with his friends and relations, and obſtruct the advancement of his fortune; and while deliberating, whether he ſhall cruelly and meanly deſert the woman to whom he has vowed eternal conſtancy, ambition may come to the aid of the phlegmatic monitor, and preſent to him ſuch alluring proſpects, that the hope of realizing them may urge him to revoke all his former proteſtations; and to quiet his conſcience for an act of ſuch diſingenuity and baſeneſs, he will call to his recollection the common practice of the world, and plead general iniquity in extenuation of his particular guilt. Hence, then, it appears, that women cannot be too cautious of a conqueſt being gained over their hearts by men, who, from the fear of degrading their family, or loſing the opportunity of improving their circumſtances, will be always under the temptation of breaking through their engagements. But it muſt be added, that apprehenſions of this kind cannot be reaſonably entertained againſt men of a liberal and generous turn of mind; for every one of that deſcription will deſpiſe the pitiful and vile conduct of complying with vulgar and abſurd prejudices, at the expence of forfeiting his profeſſions of regard to a deſerving woman.

The adage that "a reformed rake makes the beſt huſband," ought to be exploded, both becauſe it carries abſurdity on the face of it, and has manifeſtly an immoral tendency. Of a man who has indulged in the groſſeſt ſenſualities, it may be expected that he will abandon his vicious courſe rather from ſatiety than ſentiment, and therefore but little praiſe is due to him on the ſcore of his amendment; for where is the merit of refraining from actions, whoſe frequency has cloyed and palled the appetite, and deſtroyed the force of incite-

ment? To eradicate ill habits, confirmed by long acquaintance, is a taſk of great difficulty. And a man who has been once a ſlave to intemperance and debauchery, is ſeldom able to reſcue his mind from the dominion of that groſs ſenſuality to which he had before yielded implicit ſubmiſſion. I believe I ſhall not run the hazard of contradiction when I aſſert, that thoſe who are called men of the world entertain a moſt unworthy opinion of the female ſex in general. Of this Lord Cheſterfield is one inſtance, and many others might be eaſily produced. How can we account for this depravity of ſentiment in men of gallantry, but by ſuppoſing that their intercourſes with diſſolute and abandoned women induces the belief, that the vices they know belong to ſome, are likewiſe the property of others, whoſe characters have not deſerved the ſmalleſt impeachment. Upon the whole, I am moſt clearly perſuaded, that a reformed rake, or a man ſatiated with ſcenes of debauchery, is unworthy the preference that the ladies are too apt to allow him, and that a good huſband is only to be expected in the man of ſtrict moral integrity.

It is not unfrequent that a playfulneſs of temper, and a fondneſs for triumphing in the conqueſts ſhe has made, without a wiſh to give permanent affliction to a ſuitor whoſe addreſſes have been encouraged, but merely with a view to exalt herſelf in his opinion, by ſhewing the force of her charms upon others; this, I ſay, is the motive whereby ladies are often ſeduced into that ſpecies of coquetry, which flatters their vanity, but not without rendering their candour and ingenuouſneſs of mind ſuſpected. When this, however, is the effect of a gaiety of diſpoſition, it may be excuſed as a levity of the mind, which time will gradually leſſen, inſtead of being condemned as proceeding from any actual corruption of the heart.

If a woman avails herſelf of every occaſion of throwing out lures to new admirers, and affording them reaſon to imagine that their reſpective pretenſions will be countenanced, her character for ſincerity muſt be utterly ruined: and ſhe will have to regret that the vanity of endeavouring to render herſelf an object of general admiration, had irreconcileably diſguſted the man who alone poſſeſſed the requiſites for making her as happy as this mortal ſtate will admit of, by conducting himſelf towards her in the character of a "married lover."

CHRONOLOGICAL OCCURRENCES for the Year, 1783; with thoſe of 1782, that did not arrive time enough to be inſerted in the Occurrences of that Year.

Auguſt 26, 1782.

A Detachment of 300 Americans defeated 140 Britiſh, under Major Brereton, at Combahee.

28. A brigade of 300 provincials under General Marion, defeated by a detachment of South-Carolina Loyaliſts, under Major Frazer, at Watboo Creek.

Oct. 8. A hurricane at Surat in the Eaſt-Indies deſtroy'd 3000 inhabitants and much ſhipping.

Nov. 6. The Solitaire French 64 gun ſhip, taken by Captain Collins, in the Ruby of 64 guns, off Barbadoes in the Weſt-Indies.

13. Captain Aſgill was ſet at liberty by order of Congreſs.

14. Two large American ſhips taken by the William and Mary letter of marque, in the Weſt-Indies. Valued at 20,000 l. each.

Dec. 4. The inquiſition was aboliſh'd in Spain.

10. The Portugueſe acknowledged the independence of the Americans.

12. Captain James Luttrell in the Mediator attack'd 5, and took 2 ſhips of war off Ferrol. The American Alexander, and the French Menagere, and brought them into Plymouth.

An outrageous mob at the Hague, alarm'd the Deputies of the States, but committed no miſchief.

15. The palace of Warſaw was burnt down.

20. The thanks of the city of London were preſented Lord Rodney for his eminent ſervices.

23. The thanks of the houſe of lords were voted Sir Eyre Coote for his eminent ſervices in the Eaſt-Indies.

30. Riots in Denbighſhire, when the corn was ſeized and ſold at very reduced prizes.

1783.

Jan. 8. General Eliott created a knight of the Bath.

11. General Grey appointed commander in chief in North-America.

The Bank of Scotland offered 4000 l. for 12 months free of intereſt to the lord provoſt of Edinburgh, to purchaſe corn, and 1000 l. more for the charity workhouſe.

13. A conſiderable fire in Conſtantinople deſtroyed ten palaces.

14. Charles

14. Charles Town, South-Carolina, was evacuated by the Britiſh troops.

15. Mr. Laurens, American commiſſary arriv'd from Paris.

20. The preliminary articles of peace ſigned at Paris between Great-Britain, France and Spain.

27. A Riot at Portſmouth on the embarkation of the Athol Highlanders for the Eaſt-Indies.

Feb. 5. The order of St. Patrick was inſtituted in Ireland.

A terrible Earthquake deſtroyed Meſſina, and a great part of Calabria in the kingdom of Naples.

Sweden ſign'd a treaty of commerce with the American ſtates.

10. The Surry, Kent, and Middleſex militia were diſembodied.

This day a meſſenger arriv'd with the ratification of the preliminary articles of peace, by the King of France.

12 All the militias throughout the kingdom were order'd to their reſpective counties to be diſbanded.

13. A meſſenger arriv'd with the ratification of the preliminaries of peace, by the King of Spain.

14. A proclamation was iſſued, for a ceſſation of arms.

18. The Jeſuits were re-inſtituted in Ruſſia by the Pope.

19. The houſe of peers, preſented their addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, for the communication of the preliminary articles of peace.

22. The bank gain'd a cauſe, in refuſing to pay a bill, ſtolen from them and loſt at a gaming table.

The Americans had a loan raiſed in Holland.

25. An embargo was laid upon all ſhips taking in goods for America.

The Yorkſhire petition for a more equal repreſentation in parliament, was preſented, ſigned by 10,124 names.

An account arriv'd of the loſs of the Dartmouth Indiaman.

26. A fire at Buda in Bohemia deſtroyed the whole town except ſix houſes and part of the church.

27. A riot at Portſmouth.

28. A magazine of gunpowder blew up near Bourdeaux, when 29 peſons loſt their lives.

29. The city of London's addreſs was preſented to his Majeſty on the peace.

March 1ſt. An addreſs from Canterbury, was preſented the king on the concluſion of the peace.

The Dublin Bank received 600,000 l. ſubſcription.

5. Lord Thurlow's penſion of 2,680 l. paſſed the great ſeal.

Lord Rawdon, and Lord Sydney's patents of creation paſs'd the great ſeal.

8. A violent flood in the North of England did much damage.

The Belgioſo Indiaman was caſt away on the Iriſh coaſt, and 147 men periſhed in her.

10. A violent ſtorm on the coaſt of Scotland, much ſhipping loſt.

12. The Weſt-India merchants, &c. preſented their addreſs to his majeſty on the peace.

13. Riots at Portſmouth, and Newcaſtle in Staffordſhire.

14. Several bills, public and private, paſſed by commiſſion.

The French miniſter was introduced to his Majeſty.

15. The French were attempted to be repulſed at Turk's Iſland, by the Engliſh, but in vain.

16. Prince Edward was inveſted by the king with the enſigns of the order of St. Patrick

17. The Knights of St. Patrick were inſtalled in Dublin

18. A total and viſible eclipſe of the moon.

19. Advice was received of Sir Edward Hughes having had an engagement with Commodore Suffrein, in which the latter received much damage.

21. The Quakers preſented their addreſs on the peace.

24. The miniſter from the king of Spain was introduced to his Majeſty.

A mutiny at Jerſey by the ſoldiery.

25. Lord Rawdon took his ſeat as a peer.

Lord Ogilby was reſtored to his honours, having been attained in 1746.

26. A terrible fire at Rotherhithe-wall.

28 Another earthquake in Sicily deſtroyed the remains of Meſſina, and 290 inhabitants.

April 1. A mutiny at Wakefield by the 90th regiment of foot.

2 Dr. Moore, biſhop of Bangor, was tranſlated to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury.

A general change of the miniſtry took place.

5 The Swift cutter, with tranſport felons on board, was driven on ſhore near Rye in Suſſex, when the greateſt part eſcaped on ſhore.

Advice was received of the ſurrender of Trincomale to the French and Dutch, on the 1ſt of laſt September, and that Admiral Hughes had had a ſevere engage-

ment

ment with Commodore Suffrein on the 13th but not decisive.

Advice was received of peace being signed by the Mahrattas in the East-Indies.

6. The crop of the Island of Barbadoes was totally destroyed by the dry season.

7. Major Devaux surprized the Spanish garrison on Providence Island, and recovered it to the British goverment.

A monument was erected on Portsea Common to the memory of Admiral Kempenfelt and the crew of the Royal George.

12. A fire and storm happened at Presburg in Germany which did much damage.

13. The new loan of 12 millions was settled.

Advice was received of the surrender of Cuddalore and Permacoli, in the East-Indies, to the French.

16. A fire destroyed 57 houses, &c. at Allstadt in Saxe Weimar.

17. A bill passed which separated the courts of justice in England and Ireland.

A fire in Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn Fields, burnt several houses.

18. The Genevese emigrants were admitted to settle in Ireland by authority.

The sailors petitioned the king to have their wages, and prize money paid them, and that foreigners should not be employed by the merchants when numbers of British seamen want employ.

19. The East-India company received news of the defeat of Colonel Braithwaite, and the loss of the Grosvenor Indiaman, the 18th. October 1782.

21. Advice was received of another engagement between Admiral Hughes and Commodore Suffrein in January, wherein the latter was totally defeated.

24. Dr. Young bishop of Norwich died.

25. The neat produce of Blackfriars-bridge toll for the past year to this day was 8,074 l. 11 s.

A revolution in Persia, when the regent was killed.

27. The exhibition at the Royal Academy opened.

29. Earl of Northington was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

May 3. Prince Octavius died.

The king granted 50,000 l. for the relief of the Genevans in Ireland.

A fire at Stone in Staffordshire, did great damage.

4. The Duke of Chartres, Marquis of Conflans, Duke of Fitzjames, &c. arrived in town.

7. Mr. Pitt's motion for a parliamentary reform was negatived.

8. Neosal in Hungary was destroyed by fire.

An earthquake in the Adriatic sea, destroyed the Island of St. Maria.

13. Seventeen monasteries were suppressed in Austria.

Cremnitz in Hungary nearly destroyed by fire and an inundation.

14. The former treaties between Great-Britain and the Emperor of Morocco were confirmed and renewed.

15. An account was received of the death of Hyder Ally, and the retreat of his son's army.

An interview took place, in the most amicable manner, between the British and American Generals near New-York.

17. An order of council was issued for the removal of all restrictions on the American commerce.

Above 235 houses were destroyed by a fire at Neusolk in Hungary.

21. An account was received that the Vermontese in America had demanded a seat in Congress for their chief, Nathan Allen, and some other privileges. And the American States had ordered in all dollars, &c. of base metal, to be replaced by a new coinage.

22. The anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy this day, when their whole collection amounted to 1,064 l. 13 s. 6 d.

The commercial treaty with the American States was settled.

26. An account was received from Madrass that on the 15th of October, 1782, they had had a most violent storm, and immense damage was done to the shipping, 100 coasting vessels being lost.

The Spaniards began to destroy all the fortifications on the Island of Minorca.

A whole street in the town of Augher in Ireland was burnt.

The whole town of Miesbach, near Munich; was destroyed by fire.

30. Resignation bonds of the clergy cancelled by the judges opinion and the house of peers.

Advice was received that the magazine and laboratory at Bencoolen were blown up the 18th of March, 1782, both containing 500 barrels of gunpowder, when every implement of artillery was destroyed.

Colonel Cockburne received the sentence of the court martial for the loss of St. Eu-

St. Euſtatia, and was declared guilty of the charge.

The admiralty of Peterſburg was deſtroyed by fire.

June 3. Mr. Spalding was loſt in attempting to get at the effects of the Belgioſo near Dublin Bay.

5. The firſt ſtone of Brentford-bridge to Kew was lain.

The biſhop of Oſnaburgh arrived at Hanover.

10. A meeting of the livery to oppoſe the receipt tax. And a petition was preſented the 12th to the houſe of commons.

16. Congreſs was inſulted, and retired from Philadelphia to Princes Town.

Sir Roger Curtis renewed the treaty of peace between Great-Britain and the emperor of Morocco.

20. A ſudden heavy rain did much damage in London and Weſtminſter.

21. Credit for 10,000 l. was given by his Majeſty for the relief of the inhabitants of Scotland.

The village of Fouchardiere, in the biſhopric of Mans in France, was deſtroyed by fire.

22. The county of Glatz in Germany was viſited with a dreadful ſtorm

The Empreſs of Ruſſia took poſſeſſion of the Crimea, and ſigned a treaty of commerce with the Turks.

24. The Iſland of Iceland received great damage from eruptions from Mount Hecla.

The king ſent a meſſage to the commons, of his intention to eſtabliſh the houſhold of the Prince of Wales.

25. The Dublin bank opened.

26. Prince William Henry and Lord Hood arrived at Portſmouth from the Weſt-Indies.

July 1. Sir George Brydges Rodney was created a peer of Great-Britain, with a penſion of 2,000 l. per. annum.

Sir George Auguſtus Eliott was granted a penſion 1,500 l. per. annum.

Sir Samuel Hood was created a peer of Ireland.

A new iſland made its appearance near Iceland.

13. Admiral Pigot, in the Formidable, arrived at Portſmouth from the Weſt-Indies.

The Hoy alongſide the Royal George at Portſmouth was weighed up.

The town of Attendarn in Weſtphalia was deſtroyed by an accidental fire.

14. A violent ſtorm near Birmingham, Leeds, &c. which did much miſchief.

Another in France.

17. A conſiderable fire near the king's brewhouſe, Wapping, which burnt down upwards of 15 houſes &c.

The firſt veſſel under American colour's arrived at Briſtol.

18. A ball of fire, or meteor, was ſeen in the greateſt part of England, and at Oſtend, at the ſame time.

19. A proclamation iſſued for reſtraining American ſhips from conveying the produce of the Weſt-India iſlands.

23. Advice was received of the death of Hyder Ally, the Nabob of the Maratas, December laſt, and the peace concluded on February 17, between his ſon and the Eaſt-India Company.

24. Violent ſtorms in different parts of England, as well as Switzerland.

25. Prince William Henry ſet off for Germany.

29. The Spaniards began the bombardment of Algiers.

Tripoli, in Syria, was viſited by a dreadful earthquake.

Aug. 2. A violent ſtorm of hail in Yorkſhire, where the hail-ſtones meaſured five inches in circumference.

The town of Berolzheim, in Anſpach, had 138 houſes deſtroyed by fire.

The town of Shelburne was named at Port Roſeway in Nova Scotia.

A violent ſtorm throughout Orleans in France.

5. Prince William Henry arrived at Stade.

7. The Queen was delivered of princeſs Amelia.

An earthquake was felt in different parts of Cornwall.

9. The Spaniards deſiſted from the bombardment of Algiers.

12. The Prince of Wales came of age.

An account was received that the iſland of Formoſa, in China, was, in December laſt, in a great part deſtroyed by an inundation of the ſea, occaſioned by an earthquake, wherein 40,000 ſouls were loſt.

14. A terrible fire broke out at Potton in Bedfordſhire.

17. The quarantine was taken off the ſhipping coming from the Pruſſian dominions.

The king's meſſenger arrived in London with the ratification of the proviſional articles, ſigned at Paris the 13th inſtant, between Great-Britain and the United States of America.

18. An extraordinary meteor, or ball of fire, was ſeen in London, &c.

27. The firſt air balloon was let up at Paris by Mr. Mongolfier, in the camp of Mars.

Diſ-

Diſturbances aroſe between Dantzick and the King of Pruſſia,

28. A ſtorm near London, which damaged the King's Bench.

30. The King of Pruſſia aboliſhed the cuſtom of kneeling to his Majeſty's perſon.

31. A violent ſtorm of rain in the environs of London, and counties adjacent.

Sept. 2. The preliminary articles with the Dutch were ſigned.

The embargo on the ſhipping for America taken off.

The princes of Georgia voluntarily declared themſelves vaſſals of the Ruſſian Empire.

3. The definitive treaty with France and Spain, and the United States of America, were ſigned.

A lady of Konigſburg was brought to-bed of five living children.

10. Violent ſtorm at Liverpool.

20. The king created eight new peers of Ireland.

The Jews, at Mentz, in Germany, were forbid uſing any other language to carry on their trade but German.

21. A great fire at Biggleſwade in Bedfordſhire,

23. The ratification of the definitive treaty arrived in London.

24. A terrible fire at Bell-dock, Wapping.

28. A French naturaliſt diſcovered a method to convert the lava of a volcano, to the purpoſe of making bottles, &c.

Oct. 2. The Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, at Paris, ſtopped payment.

4. Two of the convicts were ſhot in a mutiny, in the lighter that was conveying them to the tranſport.

5. The Dutch concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the American States.

6. Peace was proclaimed in London and Weſtminſter.

9. An unſucceſsful attempt was made to remove the Royal George at Portſmouth.

11. Peace was proclaimed at Paris.

The Dutch priſoners in England were releaſed.

The Royal Society of Scotland received their charter.

13. Peace was proclaimed at Edinburgh.

15. The Biſhop of Oſnaburgh took poſſeſſion of his biſhoprick.

19. Further experiments were made by air balloons, when Monſieur Roſier, and a gardener, were elevated in one of them upwards of 300 feet.

20. Pruſſian troops entered the territory of Dantzick.

Nov. 5. A great fire broke out at Mr. Seddons, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, when 30 houſes were conſumed, and 20 more damaged. Several people were buried in the ruins.

11. The Prince of Wales firſt took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers.

17. Accounts received from India, that Mangalore had ſurrendered to Tippo Saib and General Matthews, and his whole army taken priſoners.

Colonel Humberſtone was ſlain, and Sir Eyre Coote died at Madras.

21. The Prince of Wales ſworn of the Privy Council.

The Marquis d'Arlandes, and Monſier Roſier, mounted in a gallery to an air balloon, at the Chatteau de la Muette; their route was four or five thouſand toiſes or fathoms.

22. Accounts received at the India Houſe, of the loſs of the Duke of Athol and Fairford Indiamen, outward bound.

24. Chriſtopher Atkinſon, Eſq; expelled the Houſe of Commons for wilful and corrupt perjury.

The Court of King's Bench ordered the rule abſolute, for a Mandamus, on the removal of Alderman Wooldridge from his office in the City of London.

25. An air balloon of ten feet diameter, was ſent up from the Artillery Ground, by Monſieur Biaggini, and fell at Petworth in Suſſex.

Dec. 1. Meſſrs. Charles and Robert, aſcended in an air balloon at Paris, and deſcended above a league from the place they ſet out from.

6. Order from the College of Arms, that no baronet in future ſhall have his name and title inſerted in any deed or other inſtrument, until he ſhall have proved his right to ſuch title in the Herald's Office.

9. Ten malefactors were executed oppoſite to Newgate, on a ſcaffold erected for that purpoſe.

17. The India Reform Bill rejected in the Houſe of Lords without a diviſion.

The Houſe of Commons addreſs his Majeſty not to diſſolve his parliament.

18. Lord North and Mr. Fox, the two Secretaries of State, diſmiſſed from their offices.

19. Mr. Pitt accepted the premierſhip.

23. Lord Thurlow a ſecond time appointed Lord Chancellor.

30. Mr. Thomas Pitt created Lord Camelford.

THE

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

Quid ſit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Sacred Biography: or, the Hiſtory of the Patriarchs from Adam to Abraham inclu ſively: being a Courſe of Lectures delivered at the Scots Church, London Wall By Henry Hunter, D. D. continued from Vol. IV. page 437.

Lecture XII. Hiſtory of Melchizedec.

THE particulars recorded of this moſt extraordinary of men are ſo few in number, that one is ready to wonder why the author ſhould call his account of him "An Hiſtory." It is, however, the fulleſt hiſtory of him that is to be found. It was impoſſible to ſay any thing new of Melchizedec. Mankind had long ſince been over fruitful in their conjectures concerning him. That impenetrable veil which limits the view of mortals, muſt drop before we can diſcover his real character. From the little that is recorded, however, the author finds means to make out a very agreeable diſcourſe, in which ſeveral important leſſons are taught. The two principal claſſes of his diſciples are biſhops and kings. The biſhops are deſired to look up to him as a pattern of humility, benevolence, and piety; and the firſt who had the happineſs of receiving tythes: kings are deſired to regard him as an example of condeſcenſion, liberality, and ſympathy, and one who knew no equal on earth—and for this reaſon—that he was at once "King of Salem, and Prieſt of the Moſt High God."

The Hiſtory of Abraham forms the ſubjects of all the remaining diſcourſes. "The hiſtory of Abraham," ſays the author, "occupies a larger ſpace in the ſacred volume, than that of the whole human race, from the creation, down to his day. Hitherto we have had only ſketches of character; but the inſpired penman has gone into a full detail of Abraham's life: and marks with preciſion the whole ſucceſſion of events which befel him."

"What renders the hiſtory of this patriarch ſo very uſeful, is the exhibition of private life therein preſented to us, and the leſſons of virtue and wiſdom thereby taught to ordinary men."

This is the true reaſon of its utility, and it certainly is a weighty one. We hope, however, that ordinary men, and chriſtians in general, will not be contented with Dr. Hunter's word; but take the volume itſelf, and judge of it by its merits. Dr. Hunter aſks, "Why may we not ſuppoſe the call given to Abraham to depart from his native country, (p. 214,) to be the impulſe of an honeſt and enlightened mind?" If the author meant to inſinuate that the call really was an impulſe of the mind, his inſinuation gives room to heſitation.—Is it not allowed in this very hiſtory, nay, almoſt certain, that the angel which appeared to Hagar, and one of thoſe which afterwards appeared to Abraham, was none leſs than the ſon of God—that is, God himſelf? And has not his voice been often heard to thunder in the clouds, and to dictate uſeful leſſons, and utter tidings of great joy to the ſons of men? why then interpret the paſſage before us in this manner: and by taking away that which conſtitutes the ſublimity, and the validity of the call, thus reduce it to the mere ſuggeſtions of an old man's imagination?

On the ſubject of Abraham's denial of his wife, the author is copious, and very ſevere on the old man's conduct: but by no means more ſo, than the inconſiſtency and perverſeneſs of his behaviour had rendered it neceſſary for him to be. The wedded reader will find in the diſcuſſion of that point, many hints which tend to beget conſtancy of affection, fortitude under impending misfortunes, charity towards our fellow-creatures, and love and perfect obedience towards our maker. There is one light in which this able and worthy divine has not viewed the patriarch's conduct with ſufficient attention. We mean, as it reſpects his truſt in God, to make him the father of the promiſed

feed. It does not seem to have been the mortification of seeing his beautiful, his beloved Sarah's chastity prostituted to strangers, that induced him to deny her, but the mean and impious dread of losing his own life: that life which he who cannot lie, had promised to protect. Herein, then, the father of the faithful shewed his unbelief, and left his posterity, a precept which our author has desired them to mark, namely, "That perfection of any kind belongs not to man." It would appear from the history, that Abraham and Sarah must have been mutually complaisant. Abraham had given his consent to his wife to accept the favours of the Egyptian king: by way of return, Sarah offers her handmaid to her husband. We need say nothing further here. The effects of that rash step are fully and pathetically related in the fourteenth of these lectures. The inference which the ingenious writer draws from the domestic troubles which ensued on the birth of Ishmael, is, "That the experience of such wretchedness militates more strongly against polygamy, than a thousand volumes written professedly to subvert it."

The next thing to be taken notice of, is, the separation which took place between Abraham and Lot, on account of a difference between their herdsmen. All we shall say of it, is this: the author has handled it in his usual masterly manner: and has drawn several important conclusions, which teach us to consider Abraham as a proper model for humility, moderation, and forbearance.

The sacrifice of Isaac contains many tender, many beautiful, and many instructive circumstances. Before we take our leave of this history, we observe, that if the author's plan had allowed him to keep out of this printed work, the preludes and perorations of the several lectures, the narration would have been regular and uniform, and the chain of incidents undivided and firm.

We are now to conclude. The author's language is not unexceptionable: it presents us with several inaccuracies; but for these he has sufficiently apologized in his preface. We think ourselves, however, very safe in saying, that it is strong, flowing, spirited, and sonorous: that his arrangement is simple, easy, and unaffected; and that his periods, though sometimes long, exhibit a very pleasing variety. Wherever any social passion or affection is concerned, the doctor describes it with a masterly pen: and we think him peculiarly happy, in his using quotations from holy writ: we could point to several passages of his book, that owe much of the impression they leave on the mind, to their being closed with some pertinent, and beautiful text.

To the stock of moral knowledge, Dr. Hunter has made no inconsiderable addition. He seems to be well acquainted with the workings of the human heart: and he has shewn much judgment in applying the knowledge of the heart to the explanation of the actions of intelligent beings; which is the proper office of morals. We have already taken notice of several excellent precepts and lessons which he has delivered for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

As a theological teacher, he would have had more merit, had he been more adventurous. It is true, speculation was not his object, (Lect. v. p. 100,) nor does it always contribute to the interest of religion. It often subjects the enquirer to the labour of a tedious and painful research, and then leaves him ungratified with discovery, and exposed to doubt. But this will not be the end of a good man's researches. He may miss of discovery; but will sustain no injury from doubt. Where the ways of his God exceed his comprehension, he will sit down in silent and respectful admiration. This will be the procedure of a good man in his closet: in the pulpit, something more will be requisite. In treating of different points, he must not only shew his hearers that it is in vain to enquire concerning what they are; but must point out to them what they are not. By these means he will gratify curiosity, prevent injudicious enquiry, and remove all occasion to doubt. Cain's mark; Enoch's translation; the cause of the flood; and the manner of God's appearing to Abraham, are proper subjects for such exercises.

To convince the reader of Dr. Hunter's taste, and clashed abilities, we need only refer him to the ingenious and original remarks which he will find on the word "Noah," p. 106; on the "making of covenants," p. 288; "on the media of exchange in ancient times," p. 456.

By way of desert, we shall present our readers with the following passage from the fourth lecture.

"Adam, with the partner of his guilt, and of his future fortunes, being expelled from Eden, and tumbled from all his native honours, enters on the possession of a globe, cursed for his sake. He feels that he has fallen from a spiritual and divine life, from righteousness and innocence;

cence; that he is become liable to death; nay, by the very act of diſobedience, that he really died to goodneſs and happineſs. But the ſentence itſelf which condemns him, gives him full aſſurance, that his natural life, though forfeited, was to be reprieved; that he ſhould live to labour; to eat his bread with the ſweat of his brow; and not only ſo, but that he ſhould be the means of communicating that natural life to others; for that Eve ſhould become a mother, though the pain and ſorrow of conception and child-bearing were to be greatly multiplied. In proceſs of time, ſhe accordingly brings forth a ſon; and pain and ſorrow are no more remembered, for joy that a man-child is born into the world. What ſhe thought and felt upon this occaſion, we learn from what ſhe ſaid, and from the name ſhe gave her new-born ſon. With a heart overflowing with gratitude, ſhe looks up to God, who had not only ſpared and prolonged her life, but made her the joyful mother of a living child; and who in multiplying her ſorrow, had much more abundantly multiplied her comfort. Eaſe that ſucceeds anguiſh, is doubly reliſhed and enjoyed. Kindneſs from one we have offended, falls with a weight pleaſingly oppreſſive upon the mind. Some interpreters, and not without reaſon, ſuppoſe, that ſhe conſidered the ſon given her, as the promiſed ſeed, who ſhould bruiſe the head of the ſerpent; and read her ſelf-gratulatory exclamation thus, "I have gotten the man from the Lord."—And how ſoothing to the maternal heart muſt have been the hope of deliverance and relief for herſelf, and triumph over her bitter enemy, by means of the ſon of her own bowels! How fondly does ſhe dream of repairing the ruin which her frailty had brought upon her huſband and family, by this firſt-born of many brethren! The name ſhe gives him, ſignifies "poſſeſſed" or a "poſſeſſion." She flatters herſelf that ſhe has now got ſomething ſhe can call her own; and even the loſs of paradiſe ſeems compenſated by a dearer inheritance. If there be a portion more tenderly cheriſhed, or more highly prized than another, it is that of which David ſpeaks, Pſalm cxxvii. 3—5. "Lo children are an heritage of the Lord: and the fruit of the womb is his reward. As arrows are in the hand of a mighty man; ſo are children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them: they ſhall not be aſhamed: but they ſhall ſpeak with the enemies in the gate." But O, blind to futurity! with how many ſorrows was this "poſſeſſion," ſo exultingly triumphed in, about to pierce the fond maternal breaſt! How unlike are the forebodings and wiſhes of parental tenderneſs and partiality, to the deſtinations of providence, and the diſcoveries which time brings to light.—"And ſhe again bare his brother Abel." The word denotes vanity, or a breath of air. Was this name given him through the unreaſonable prejudice and unjuſt preference of a partial mother? or was it an unintentional prediction of the brevity of his life, and of the lamentable manner of his death? But the materials of which life is compoſed, are not ſo much, days and months and years; as works of piety, and mercy, and juſtice, or their oppoſites; he dies in full maturity, who has lived to God and eternity, at whatever period, and in whatever manner he is cut off: that life is ſhort, though extended to a thouſand years, which is diſfigured with vice, devoted to the purſuits of time merely, and at the cloſe of which the unhappy man is found unreconciled to God."

The eminent character of Dr. Hunter as a preacher, and the variety of powers he has diſplayed in this curious and intereſting performance, will, we doubt not, apologize to our readers for our copious details on this ſubject.

Anecdotes of the Author.

Dr. Henry Hunter was born at Culroſs, a royal borough in Perthſhire, in the end of the year 1741. His anceſtors were plain, decent trades-people, zealous whigs, and preſbyterians; and conſiderably above mediocrity in point of underſtanding. His father filled the office of magiſtracy in his borough, in that difficult and trying period, the year 1745: and with much moderation and wiſdom.

Dr. Hunter diſcovered an early taſte for claſſical learning, and the belles lettres; which he had the good fortune to improve at the univerſity of Edinburgh. Having gone through the uſual rotine of academical ſtudy, with the friendſhip and eſteem of his fellow ſtudents, and the reputation of diligence and ability among the profeſſors, he loſt no time in preparing himſelf for being admitted to holy orders. In May, 1764, he was licenſed to preach by the preſbytery of Dunfermline; and in January, 1766, ordained miniſter of the goſpel at South Leith; here he continued to exerciſe his clerical function till Auguſt, 1771, encouraged by all that attention, and all that reſpect which

are uſually paid to ſhining talents, great aſſiduity in the diſcharge of duty, and an open, benevolent diſpoſition of mind. It was at that period (1771) that he received an invitation to come and undertake a charge in this metropolis: the invitation was accepted: and he has, ever ſince, been preaching and lecturing at London-Wall, to a very numerous, reſpectable, and we are happy to add, a grateful and generous congregation!

The doctor has been married ſome years, and has ſix promiſing ſons, and two lovely daughters, riſing up to comfort and ſupport him in the evening of life.

Theſe are the outlines of Dr. Hunter's hiſtory. With regard to his preſent mental qualifications, it is not enough to ſay, that he is a good claſſical ſcholar, and an able divine: for to extenſive learning, he adds a well cultivated taſte. In his diſpoſition he is amiable; in his temper he is chearful; and in his converſation there ſparkles that wit, and thoſe lively ſallies of humour, which always pleaſe, and very ſeldom offend. He is an affectionate huſband; and his family is a picture of that domeſtic happineſs, which is founded on the ſincerity of affection and virtue. As a friend, he is kind and active; in his profeſſion of a clergyman, he has been uncommonly ſucceſsful; and, if we are rightly informed, his miniſtry has ſpread a wide field of conſolation and improvement to many a pious chriſtian. It is always a pleaſure to us, to meet with a book and an author ſo worthy of commendation; and in the preſent inſtance, our praiſe is given with all that impartiality which we wiſh to be the uniform characteriſtic of our work.

Le Lettere Americane: nova edizione correcta, &c.

NOTWITHSTANDING the labours of Dr. Robinſon, and Abbaté Gilii on the Hiſtory of America, have been univerſally read, yet the publication now before us is by no means unintereſting to almoſt every claſs of readers. We are happy to find that hiſtory maintains her juſt rights, and that the Italians have preſerved their ſuperiority in this valuable branch of literature. The author of theſe letters, Count Carli, is a diſtinguiſhed nobleman, whoſe talents are an honour to nobility. He has here given us an authentic and particular account of the ancient inhabitants of theſe vaſt continents, together with their origin, character, cuſtoms, arts and legiſlation, both civil and religious.

The principal object of theſe letters, is to demonſtrate that the ancient people of America were deſcendants of the ancient Atlantides. In adducing his proofs, the count expoſes the ſyſtem of Mr. Paw's, intitled, "Recherches philoſophiques ſur les Américans," in which he pretends, that America is a country recently abandoned; that the Americans are a new race of men, and that the inhabitants of the ancient continent, had never any correſpondence with the new world.

The firſt part of theſe letters appeared at Florence in 1780, and were addreſſed by the count to the Marquis de Pietrapeloſa, his relation. They were chiefly pointed at the ſophiſms of Mr. Paw, and drawn from authentic memoirs, ſent to the Spaniſh monarchs by the firſt conquerors and miſſionaries, or from the monuments ſtill ſubſiſting, relative to the power and authority of the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans. He cites Oviedo, who was thirteen times in America, as alſo Cortez, Veſpuſius, and various others to prove, that the Americans were accuſtomed to bows and arrows, lances, ſwords, bucklers, &c. to drums, trumpets, flutes, and other muſical inſtruments; and that their arms and military accoutrements were like thoſe that had been in uſe among the Africans, Egyptians, Gauls, and other nations. Count Carle is likewiſe minute in his account of the reſiſtance that the Mexicans made againſt the Spaniſh army, commanded by Cortez, and evinces, even from the memoirs of Cortez, that the taking of Mexico ought not to be attributed to the depopulation or puſillanimity of its inhabitants. The count judiciouſly remarks, that there is ſomething more extraordinary in the ſignal victories of the Greeks, in the battles of Marathon, Salamine, Platea, Granicus, Iſſus and Arbelles, than in all the conqueſts of the Spaniſh againſt the Mexicans; ſince the Greeks had only the ſuperiority of courage, and a knowledge in taſtics, to oppoſe againſt the numerous armies of the Perſian monarchs; while the Spaniards had every preferable advantage, ſuch as cavalry, fire-arms, &c. Beſides the materials to be adduced from this Spaniſh general, our author has produced ſufficient documents to prove, that the cities of Mexico and Peru were not inferior to the firſt cities in Spain, either for the number of its inhabitants, nor the grandeur of its public edifices: and at Cuſco

and

and other places, there are ſtill ſuch remains as inconteſtibly demonſtrate the truth of theſe aſſertions.

The count infers, that the belief in the exiſtence of one God, the creator and preſerver of the univerſe, and the immortality of the ſoul, among the Mexicans and Peruvians ſhew their antiquity, as well as their ceremonies of marriages and funerals. He next treats of the conſtitution or government eſtabliſhed in the two empires of Mexico and Peru, and particularly the latter. From thence he paſſes on to the wiſe laws of the three republics, Tlaſcala, Curetacal, and Guezecingo, upon the frontiers of that vaſt empire of Mexico. Cortez has compared them to the form of government eſtabliſhed at Genoa, Venice, and Piſa. In one of the count's lettres, he makes a beautiful compariſon between the laws of Lycurgus, and the Incas. The reader is likewiſe preſented with the ſtate of manufactories among the Peruvians, in wool, gold, ſilver, marble, &c. he alſo treats of their feaſts, their ſpectacles, and their poetry.

In the twenty-firſt letter, Count Carli enumerates the many articles which the new world has furniſhed to the old, ſuch as medicinal plants, drugs, gums, metals, minerals, Indian corn, chocolate, cochenille, tobacco, ſugar, furs, &c.—Such are the ſubjects of the firſt part.

Laſt year was publiſhed at Cremona, the ſecond part of theſe letters, in which he exhibits the ſurprizing conformity in certain primitive cuſtoms, and prejudices of the inhabitants of both hemiſpheres, and concludes that they had the ſame origin, and ancient correſpondence. The ancient people of Germania made their arrows of bones or wood, hardened by fire; the ſame practice is found among the ſavages of America, for want of iron. Among the Scythians, and other nations, they had poiſoned darts, and the ſame barbarous cuſtoms were ſtill retained in America. Americus, Veſpucius, and other voyagers remark, that the inhabitants painted their bodies with figures that could not be effaced. Among the Egyptians and Syrians, they worſhipped upon the ſummits of their pyramids; the Mexicans do the ſame, as alſo the Peruvians, upon their ſolar columns. The latter have alſo the inſtitution of veſtals, and the ſacred fire. The Mexicans worſhip ſerpents, like the Egyptians. Their prieſts made uſe of libations of bread and wine, or other liquors. Beer, according to Pliny, Tacitus, Xenophon, and other writers, was the moſt ancient liquor among the Germans, and other countries, and differs ſcarcely from the Chica that the Americans make from grain fermented. Our author, in analyzing the cuſtom of wearing rings, or other ornaments ſuſpended from the noſe, the manner of cutting the hair round, like the Incas, and other ſtrange cuſtoms, are in common with our continent, ſuch as their games and exerciſes, and human ſacrifices. In the third letter, the Egyptians are compared to the Mexicans; not only in their worſhip upon pyramids, but in their adoration of the ſun, moon, and planets, and in repreſenting things by means of hieroglyphics; the cuſtom of ſtone knives for opening the entrails of their victims; that of their principal warriors, in ornamenting their caſques with the heads of dragons, lions, and other furious animals; their cuſtom of expoſing their dead monarchs and great men to public view, their habits of polygamy, purchaſing ſlaves, and manufactories of cotton, &c.

The fourth letter preſents a more ſtriking conformity between the Chineſe, and the Peruvians. The ſovereigns of theſe two people re-unite in their perſons the prieſthood and ſupreme power; they look upon themſelves as the inventors of agriculture, and annually perform the ceremony of holding the plough; they call themſelves the children of the ſun; both nations calculate their time by lunar years, and their principal ſolemnities are celebrated about the equinoxes.

That learned philoſopher M. de la Condamine thought, that the only means of diſcovering the origin of the Americans, was in comparing their languages with thoſe of the old world. Chanti, is the word which the Chineſe give to the ſun, and has a great reſemblance with Hin-ti or Yn-ti, which among the Peruvians ſignify the ſame luminary. In Egypt the invention of letters was attributed to a certain deity called Theut, from whence perhaps the Greeks derived their word Θεος, and the Romans Deus. The Orenoquois, according to Gumilla, call the ſun by the name of Teos. The words Abba, Babba, Papa, to ſignify father, and Mamma to ſignify mother, are common to both continents, and always taken in the ſame ſenſe. Theſe, with many other obſervations of the like nature, induce this nobleman to believe that they had one common origin.

In ſupport of this ſyſtem, we have many writers who have given very probable conjectures that there was formerly an intercourſe between the Carthagenians,

and

and the inhabitants of America. This matter, however, will be ſoon cleared up, if the report be true, that a profeſſor of oriental languages at Cambridge, in America, has tranſmitted to Mr. Gebelin, author of the primitive world, three RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS, which have been found engraved on the rocks, at the mouth of a river, that is not fifty miles S. of Boſton. It is ſaid that the Carthageniansi had there recorded their firſt landing on that unknown ſhore, and of their having entered into a treaty with the natives. In our next, we ſhall give an outline of the principal arguments of Count Carli's ſyſtem, which has more partizans than adverſaries.

Divini Poetæ Dantis Alighierii ſepulchrum à Card. Aloyſio Valenti Gonzaga, Prov. Æmil. Leg. a fundam. reſtitutum cur. Camillo Morigia Archit. æneis tabulis expreſſum, Anno M.DCC.LXXXIII. Florentiæ. Excudebant Benedictus Eredi et Joannes—Baptiſta Cocchi. Fol. Max.

CRITICS of every enlightened nation have at all times conſidered Dante among the firſt claſs of Italian poets. His works which have been preſerved, are various poems, intitled Hell, Purgatory, and Paradiſe; the beſt edition is the Venetian one, publiſhed in 3 vols. 1757, in 4to. adorned with beautiful engravings. He was alſo author of a ſatyrical work, in which is diſplayed great genius, and a brilliant imagination. This monument does honour to the poet, and to the illuſtrious and munificent Mæcenas of letters and arts, the Cardinal Valentine Gonzaga, legate of Ravenna. The plates that compoſe this volume are nine, including the frontiſpiece: and from hence we ſee verified of Dante, what Horace ſaid of himſelf.

——Uſque ego poſterâ,
Creſcam laude recens.

——That nobler part* ſhall bloom,
With youth unfading.——

Introduzione allo ſtudio delle Romane antichita.

THE author of this uſeful introduction is Ventimiglia, who has dedicated it to the ſovereign pontiff. Strangers in particular, who viſit this capital, will find her ſtill the miſtreſs of the world, with reſpect to the remains of antiquity, and the fine arts; and this Neapolitan doctor will prove an excellent guide to thoſe who would ſtudy the origin, ſituation, and extent of ancient Rome. He alſo treats of the civil government of the Romans, under their firſt kings, the various claſſes and diſtinctions of the people, their magiſtrature, privileges, marriages, education, monies, games, diviſion of time, diſtribution of their houſes, their names, dreſs, table, and amuſements, which make up eighteen diſtinct diſſertations. The ſecond volume, treats of the ancient military government of the Romans, their rites and ceremonies, their gods, temples, prieſts, ſacrifices, public feaſts, and funerals; their legiſlative government, from their firſt kings, down to the emperor Juſtinian. Our author has alſo given his reader five diſſertations on the origin of tongues, and the various epochs of the Latin language, in which he has diſplayed much erudition and fidelity. Upon the whole, this work, which has a conſiderable ſhare of merit, would have been more perfect, had he not treated too ſuperficially the ſubjects of medals and inſcriptions.

Vie de Michel-Ange Buonaroti, Peintre, Sculpteur et Architecte de Florence; par M. l'Abbé Hauchecorne. A Paris, chez L. Cellot. 1783.

THE life of Michael Angelo Buonaroti, by Abbé Hauchecorne, is but a liberal tranſlation from the Italian of Condivi, a diſciple of Michael Angelo, and the favourite and confidant of that great artiſt. The Abbé, however, has introduced ſeveral digreſſions upon thoſe celebrated characters who have been the friends and patrons of Buonaroti, as well as upon the divers events of which Italy became the theatre. He has likewiſe introduced the ſtate of the arts in Italy, at that period in which this ſingular painter, ſculptor and architect lived. Rome, having experienced all the horrors of pillage, and inteſtine commotions, had fallen a

* His fame.

prey

prey to its conquerors, and became enveloped in the groſſeſt ignorance. The polite arts were buried under her frightful ruins; for although ſhe had ſtill her artiſts, yet they were all inſpired with a wretched taſte, that was more difficult to deſtroy than ignorance. Sculpture and architecture were the firſt that began to revive. Leonard de Vinci, celebrated for the univerſality of his talents, gave new life to the pencil, but it remained for Michael Angelo to carry it to its laſt perfection.

From his early age, Michael Angelo ſhewed a wonderful propenſity for deſign; and as he was deſcended from the Counts of Canoſſe, his family were alarmed at the diſgrace attending the profeſſion of a painter. Every repreſentation was made by his noble relations, accompanied with threats, and corporal chaſtiſements; nevertheleſs, he perſevered in following the bent of his genius and inclinations.

Among the firſt attempts that ſignalized his pencil, was a head that he copied ſo perfectly, that his maſter Ghirlandaio miſtook it for the original. About the ſame time, he did ſomething ſtill more ſurprizing, and that without the advice or direction of any one. He undertook to repreſent his maſter in the action of painting in freſco, together with his diſciples, in the attitudes and habits he had been accuſtomed to ſee them. The execution was ſo maſterly, that Ghirlandaio confeſſed that he had ſurpaſſed him in the art. —Michael Angelo was then but thirteen years of age. The ſtatue of a fawn, which he made for the Medicis' Gardens, by which he obtained the patronage of that family, ſo celebrated for their encouragement of the fine arts and belles lettres. He had apartments allotted him in the palace; and after the death of this prince, he repreſented him under the figure of his famous Hercules. While he was employed in finiſhing this noble figure, a vaſt quantity of ſnow fell; the ſucceſſor of his patron took it into his head to raiſe a ſtatue with theſe materials, and to employ Michael Angelo in this extraordinary operation. Strange deſtiny of genius! Michael Angelo's father treated his ſon as a maſon, and the ſon of his patron employed him to make ſtatues of ſnow! Another trait of Peter will ſtill give us a better idea of his capacity. He often boaſted that he had two uncommon men in his court, Michael Angelo, and a running footman, who could run ſwifter than a race-horſe.

At the age of twenty-nine, our artiſt was ſent for by the pope, to erect his monument during his life-time. The honours he received at that court, created many enemies; and at laſt the pope withdrew his favours and protection. Having deſired to ſpeak to the pope about the arrival of ſome marbles, he was told that his holineſs was not at leiſure to ſee him; he came a ſecond time, and as he was entering the anti-chamber, he was ſtopped by one of the domeſtics, ſaying, "You muſt excuſe me, I have orders to refuſe you admittance." A biſhop being preſent, ſaid, "Is it that you are a ſtranger to this man?" "Pardon me, my lord," replied the domeſtic, "I only execute my maſter's orders." "Well then," exclaimed Michael Angelo, "if that be the caſe, tell the pope that he muſt find me elſewhere, if he wants to ſee me,"—and immediately took poſt for Florence.

It was there that he finiſhed the famous Carton in the council chamber, which has been the admiration and ſtudy of every artiſt. Julius, not willing to give up the ſervices of Michael Angelo, wrote twice for his return to Rome; and his third letter was to the court of Florence, threatening war if he was not ſent back to Rome. Our artiſt, fearing the conſequences, repaired to his old ſtation, and throwing himſelf at his holineſs's feet, obtained his pardon. Upon this, Julius employed him to caſt his ſtatue larger than life, to be placed upon the frontiſpiece of St. Petrone, at Bologna. Michael Angelo having made the model in earth, and not knowing what to place in the left hand, aſked the pope if he would have a book placed there? "A book!" replied the holy father;—"a ſword; I know how to handle that much better." This ſtatue was finiſhed, but it was broken to pieces, when the Bentivoglios re-entered Bologna. Alphonſo of Eſt, duke of Ferrara, bought the materials, and had it caſt into a piece of artillery, and called it Juliana.

A detail of all his works, would be foreign to our plan; and therefore it only remains for us to add, that he excelled in painting, ſculpture, and architecture. As a painter, many will have him to poſſeſs more energy than Raphael, but with leſs taſte; more boldneſs, but leſs correct. L' Abbé du Bos calls him the Corneille, and the Engliſh the Shakeſpeare of painting. He neglected the graces of colouring, but he aſtoniſhed the ſpectator by the boldneſs and richneſs of his pencil, and the ſublimity of his ideas. As a ſculptor, Michael Angelo was ſtill a greater artiſt;

artiſt; and what was very remarkable, that his chiſſel had not the roughneſs of his pencil: but as architect he ſurpaſſed all his rivals, ancient and modern. St. Peter's at Rome is a laſting monument of his unrivalled ſuperiority.

Michael Angelo was equally celebrated for his perſonal qualities. He had many great and powerful protectors, but he never purchaſed or preſerved them by any acts of meanneſs or adulation. Among the liſt of his noble friends, are Laurence of Medicis, popes Julius II. Leo X. Clement VII. Paul III. and Julius III.; and he lived in the greateſt familiarity with the Cardinals Hypolito of Medicis, Polo, Farneze, Ridolphi, Maffei, Bembo, Carpi, Idolo, Creſpi, and a crowd of prelates.

This work may be characterized in a few words. The author writes with enthuſiaſm on the arts, and has maſterly pourtrayed the hero of his panegyric; but his ſtile is unequal, though animated and expreſſive.

De Rebus Juſtiniani magni, auctore Philippo Invernizi. Rome.

THIS morceau of biography is divided into twelve books. The three firſt are appropriated to the private life of Juſtinian, in which he mentions his birth, country, education, and his marriage with the infamous Theodora. The fourth relates to phyſical and political events, ſuch as earthquakes, peſtilence, ſeditions, &c. which ravaged the internal part of the Roman empire. Book 5, 6, and 7, contain the hiſtory of the three moſt memorable wars againſt the Perſians, Goths, &c. which illuſtrate this prince's reign, under the conduct of the famous Beliſarius and Narſes. Juſtinian, as a legiſlator, is the ſubject of the next book; and that which follows, particulariſes the magnificence of public edifices. In the three laſt, Sig. Invernizi enumerates and contraſts the virtues and vices of Juſtinian, in which he has diſplayed great erudition, and ſolid criticiſm: and theſe two excellent qualities are adorned with a ſtyle that is both elegant and correct.

Notes ſur la Génie, la Diſcipline Militaire et la Tactique des Egyptiens, des Grecs, des Rois d'Aſie, des Carthaginois et des Romains, avec la Relation Raiſonnée des principales Expeditions militaires de ces Peuples guerrers; dédiées à Monſieur frere du Roi, par le Comte De Saint-Cyr. A Paris, chez Lottin. 1783.

THE title-page of this work announces its novelty and importance. Count Saint-Cyr is one of thoſe noblemen who does honour to an illuſtrious anceſtry, and his writings have given him no inconſiderable rank in the republic of letters. The tactics of the ancients, is a ſubject extremely intereſting to military men in particular; for although the nature of military evolutions and operations are greatly altered, the talents and genius of the commander are ever the ſame; and a Hannibal, a Cæſar, or a Pompey would have been great men in any age or country.

Our author has drawn into one volume the ſubſtance of what the ancients and moderns have ſaid upon this ſubject; and one excellent trait of this work is, that thoſe who are not thorough proficients of the technical language, will read his Notes (as he modeſtly calls them) with eaſe and ſatisfaction. The art of war is here traced to its firſt ſource; and the weapons, offenſive and defenſive, are enumerated. The warlike nations, ſuch as the Egyptians, the Grecians, the Perſians, Carthagenians and Romans paſs in review; and each nation is characterized with the traits of erudition, genius, order, and perſpicuity. According to our author, the Egyptians were the moſt ancient warriors in the univerſe. They poſſeſſed ſtrength and courage, but the ſcience of war was little known among them. Their moſt brilliant epoch was in the reign of Seſoſtris. Their ſoldiers were held in great eſteem, and the profeſſion of arms was tranſmitted from father to ſon. Horſemanſhip was an exerciſe they delighted in. They mounted without ſtirrups, and frequently rode without bridles or ſaddles. Their armies were alſo exceedingly numerous. Mr. Rollin pretends that they had above two hundred thouſand men in pay. They adopted the Aſiatic manner of forming the phalanx, but they were never famous for their tactics, or art of manœuvring.

The Greeks in war, as in every thing elſe, diſplayed conſummate addreſs and bravery. The ſiege of Troy may be conſidered as the æra of their civilization, and military inſtitutes. But the very great length of time employed at that memorable ſiege, and their manner of conducting their offenſive operations, prove that this ſcience was then but little known.

It

It was to their almoſt perpetual wars with their neighbours, to the inſtitution of the laws by Lycurgus, and to the eſtabliſhment of the Olympic games, that we are to attribute their progreſs in this murderous art. The count paſſes in review the different people of this country, gives a rapid account of their reſpective excellencies, and gradually unfolds the principles of their tactics; particularly thoſe which were practiſed by the Spartans, Macedonians, and Athenians. This military hiſtory is traced in a few words, which we cite, in order to give our readers a better idea of the count's manner of delineating.

" La jalouſie du commandement alluma la guerre du Péloponneſe, qui arma tous les Grecs les uns contre les autres, et dont l'hiſtoire eſt moins intéreſſante par la grandeur des événemens, que par la quantité de faits inſtructifs qu'elle nous préſente. On voit dans les deux partis des chefs habiles épuiſer tour-à-tour à la tête de leurs petites armées les reſſources de l'art profond, et nous étonner par la hardieſſe de leurs manœuvres. Alors la tactique des Grecs devint plus ſavante de jour en jour. On la vit s'avancer vers ſa perfection par les lumieres d'Epaminondas, y arriver ſous Philippe, s'y maintenir ſous Alexandre, décheoir inſenſiblement par la négligence et l'avarice de ſes ſucceſſeurs, ainſi que par les diviſions inteſtines des Grecs, qui, dégénérant de leurs ancêtres, et plus occupés à ſe nuire les uns aux autres, que du ſoin de leur liberté, ſemblerent enfin n'avoir hâté la chûte de Perſée, dernier roi de Macédoine, que pour ſubir plutôt le joug des Romains."

As the Aſiatic princes truſted the iſſue of battles rather to the number of their chariots, their cavalry, and their elephants, than to the art of war, it is no wonder that they were ſo often routed by a handful of diſciplined troops, conducted by an able general. For this reaſon we ſhall paſs on to that rival nation of the Romans, the Carthagenians. The military power of this people, ſays the count, conſiſted in allies, and thoſe who were tributary, from whom they raiſed their militia, and drew immenſe ſums of money. Their ſoldiers were partly citizens, and partly mercenaries purchaſed in the neighbouring ſtates, without being obliged to train them to arms. Numidia furniſhed them with their light cavalry, famous for their enterprize, impetuoſity, and daring courage; their iſlands produced the moſt ſkillful ſlingers in the univerſe; Spain ſent them an infantry that was deemed invincible; Gaul aſſiſted them with troops of known valour; and in Greece they found men acquainted with all the ſtratagems of war. Thus, without exhauſting their own ſubjects, they could raiſe a powerful army, ſelected from the firſt troops in the whole world. Count de Saint-Cyr has given us the following deſcription of their celebrated capital. " Cette ville étoit cloſe d'une triple muraille, haute de trente coudées, ſans les parapets et les tours qui la flanquoient tout à l'entour à égale diſtance, éloignées l'une de l'autre de quatre-vingts toiſes. Chaque tour avoit quatre étages, les murailles n'en avoient que deux. Elles étoient voûtées, & dans le bas il y avoit des eſtables pour mettre trois cens éléphans, avec les choſes néceſſaires pour leur ſubſiſtance, et des écuries au-deſſus pour quatre mille chevaux, et les greniers pour leur nourriture. Il s'y trouvoit auſſi de quoi y loger vingt mille fantaſſins, et quatre mille cavaliers.

" Les Carthaginois avoient les mêmes armes et la même maniere de combattre que les autres peuples de la Grece, beaucoup de chars & d'éléphans; mais le mauvais ſyſtême qu'ils avoient de ne compoſer leurs armées que d'étrangers, leur fut préjudiciable, & contribua beaucoup à la deſtruction de cette fameuſe et puiſſante republique."

The military hiſtory of the Romans is written with enthuſiaſm, and a warmth of colouring that animates and ſeduces the judgment of the reader. After having developed the cauſes which contributed to the grandeur of this people, cauſes which generally ſprung from their love of poverty, their education, and enthuſiaſm for liberty, he paints with energy the fatal cauſes that led to their declenſion. And although theſe objects have been handled by a prodigious variety of writers, yet under the maſterly touches of this author, they appear in a novel and intereſting point of view.

" En tout genre de combat c'eſt de l'art et de l'expérience, bien plus que du grand nombre, et d'une valeur mal-conduite qu'il faut attendre la victoire, auſſi voyons-nous qu'il n'y a qu'une adreſſe ſupérieure dans le manniement des armes, une exacte diſcipline, une longue pratique de la guerre, et ſurtout l'attention de prendre chez les peuples voiſins tout ce qui pouvoit contribuer à la perfection, qui aient rendu les Romains maitres de l'univers. Sans cela leur petit nombre eût-il pu tenir contre la multitude des Gaulois, leur taille médiocre contre la hauteur giganteſque des Germains? On

fait que les Eſpagnols les ſurpaſſoient par le nombre et par la force du corps; les Africains, par la ruſe et par les richeſſes; les Grecs, par les ſciences et les arts. Mais ils ſavoient mieux que tous ces peuples choiſir de bons ſoldats, leur enſeigner la guerre par principes, les fortifier par des exerciſes, journalier, prevoir tout ce qui pouvoit arriver dans les diverſes ſortes des combats, des marches, des campemens, punir ſévérement les lâches, &c."

The young officer, in particular, will read with avidity and inſtruction the moſt memorable battles that were ever fought; eſpecially as there are plates to accompany each battle, with the author's remarks on the genius, errors, and overſights of the greateſt generals. We ſhall cloſe this intereſting and curious article with an extract, as a ſpecimen of the author's happy manner of narrating, and the ſcientific knowledge he has diſplayed in deſcribing the battle of Zama, in which Hannibal and Scipio diſplayed the talents of two conſummate maſters of this ſcience.

" La conduite des généraux dans cette grande Journée, fut marquée au coin du génie, de la prudence, et du talent. Rien n'eſt donné au hazard, à l'habitude. Chaque diſpoſition, chaque manœuvre fut calculée d'après les circonſtances et les évolutions de l'ennemi qu'on avoit en tête. Je crois cependant qu'on pourroit reprocher à Annibal, de n'avoir pas aſſez tiré parti de la ſupériorité que la force de ſon armée lui donnoit. Par exemple, ne pouvoit-il pas, pendant que ſa premiere ligne étoit aux priſes avec les Haſtaires, faire filer par derriere celle des Carthagénois, qui s'étendant à droite, et à gauche pour dépaſſer le front de l'armee Romaine, l'acroient priſe en flanc? Pourquoi, lorſqu'il vit ſes deux premieres lignes miſes en fuite, ne pratiqua-t-il pas des intervalles dans ſa troiſieme, pour laiſſer paſſer les fuyards et leur donner la facilité de ſe reformer? Rien n'acroit été plus aiſe à faire; il ne s'agiſſoit que de rompre cette troiſieme ligne par diviſions, à droite ou à gauche. Ces intervalles euſſent été auſſitôt refermés par un mouvement contraire. Si ces étrangers ſe fuſſent reformés, ils euſſent pu faire tête à la cavalerie qui revint charger à dos l'armée d'Annibal, et ils auroient empêché ſa défaite. Scipion ſe conduiſit dans cette affaire en général conſommé. Il ne négligea rien de ce qui pouvoit lui procurer la victoire. Annibal avoit un très-beau plan, fit de belles manœuvres, mais il pouvoit encore mieux faire."

Eſſays on Suicide, and the Immortality of the Soul, aſcribed to the late David Hume, Eſq. never before publiſhed. With Remarks, intended as an Antidote to the Poiſon contained in the Performance, by the Editor. To which are added, two Letters on Suicide, from Rouſſeau's Eloiſe. London. 1783. Price 3s. 6d. ſewed.

LITERARY fame, as he himſelf acknowledged, was the predominant paſſion of Mr. Hume. And had he always exerciſed his talents on innocent ſubjects, he would have acquired celebrity, not only by the ſubtleneſs of his philoſophy, but the uſefulneſs of his morality.

To illuſtrate and confirm opinions already received, entitles an author only to ſecondary praiſe; and is the humble taſk of plodding commentators. But to root out the moſt inveterate prejudices of the mind, and in their room to ſubſtitute doctrines which excite ſurprize by their novelty, and aſtoniſhment by their boldneſs, procures one a title to no vulgar praiſe, and ſeems an object not unworthy ambition. If ſuch innovations can be made conducive to the intereſts of ſociety, if the efforts of daring and inventive genius can be qualified by a tendency to promote the good of mankind, then praiſe is complete, and genius meets its higheſt reward.

It is a reward—a glory ſomething of this kind, of which Mr. Hume is ambitious. The ſpirit of the greater part of his philoſophical, and, indeed, of a great part of his hiſtorical writing, is an attempt to raiſe mankind above the terrors of ſuperſtition, by ingenious and acute reaſoning. In his laſt illneſs, accordingly, he remarked to his intimate friends, with no ſmall triumph, that he ſaw the clouds of religious fears vaniſhing before the ſunſhine of his writings. Serenity of mind is the moſt precious fruit of philoſophy. This fruit Mr. Hume reaped himſelf, and he was deſirous of imparting it to others. The grand practical inference to be drawn from Mr. Hume's philoſophy in general;—he ſeems deſirous to bequeath to poſterity, by way of legacy: it is couched in, and indeed is the ſubject of theſe two eſſays, on Suicide, and the Immortality of the Soul.

That theſe eſſays are in reality the production of the author, to whom they are attributed, is a matter that might very eaſily be proved. Whoever is converſant with the writings of Mr. Hume, will here diſcover plain marks of his ſtyle and manner,

ner, and of his peculiar turn of thinking.

In the eſſay on ſuicide, Mr. Hume ſets out with magnifying the merits of philoſophy, as an antidote againſt ſuperſtition, and anxiety of mind. He proves with much acuteneſs of argument, that ſuicide is juſtifiable, according to the opinions of all the great fathers of antiquity, as alſo of what he thinks the moſt reſpectable and judicious part of the moderns. "Suicide, he ſays, muſt be a tranſgreſſion either of our duty to God, or to our neighbour, or to ourſelves." All theſe different heads he conſiders attentively, and finds little difficulty in proving that they are nothing but words.—But, on theſe arguments of Mr. Hume, we obſerve, that a man's diſpoſing of his life as he thinks proper, certainly is criminal, becauſe in every caſe it is criminal to encroach upon the laws of matter and motion, and to diſturb their operation. But we cannot ſo readily aſſent to that reaſoning, whereby he endeavours to evince that every one has the free diſpoſal of his own life. There is a certain book, with which we hope all Mr. Hume's readers are acquainted, which teaches a very different doctrine; according to this book, there is a propriety, a grace, a dignity, in facing danger with boldneſs, and in ſubmitting patiently to the diſpoſal of heaven. The grand objection we make to Mr. Hume on this ſubject, is that he ſets moral obligation entirely aſide, and does not conſider man as an accountable creature: and reaſons concerning his conduct, only on the principles of materialiſm.

The eſſay on the immortality of the ſoul abounds with the moſt ingenious and ſubtle reaſoning: and we ſcruple not to agree with our author, that it is difficult to prove the immortality of the ſoul by the mere light of reaſon. The arguments for it are commonly derived either from metaphyſical, phyſical, or moral topics. If we were to admit reaſoning as a ſufficient proof of the immortality of the ſoul, that of the author before us, would be perfectly concluſive. There is no ſubject too profound for his reſearches; and there is hardly any mind ſo firm as to follow him in his reaſonings, without being greatly biaſſed.—Mr. Hume reaſons againſt the immortality of the human ſoul, from the iniquity and cruelty of eternal puniſhments. But thoſe who look for the immortality of the ſoul, are not obliged to maintain the eternity of future puniſhment. In a word—we agree entirely with Mr. Hume in what he expreſſes ironically, that "Nothing could ſet in a fuller light the infinite obligations we have to Divine Revelation, than the conſideration that no other medium could aſcertain the great and important truth of the immortality of the ſoul." This is the real, unpolluted fountain, and there is no ſalvation to be found in any other.

The notes annexed to theſe eſſays, are intended to expoſe Mr. Hume's ſophiſtry. The editor thinks he renders the public an eſſential ſervice, by adminiſtring at once the poiſon, and the antidote. The greateſt benefit the reader has to expect from the two, is, an exemption from evil: now he might have had that, without having been preſented with either; and there would have been a farther advantage—the editor would have ſaved himſelf a good deal of trouble.—Of the notes, we affirm that they are deſultory, declamatory, compiled from former publications, and altogether deſtitute of that metaphyſical acumen, which was neceſſary we do not ſay to expoſe, but even to enter into, and fully comprehend the profound argumentation of Mr. Hume. Theſe eſſays of Mr. Hume are ſhort, and might have ſold for a ſhilling: but the bookſeller has thought proper to ſwell it with notes, and two of Rouſſeau's well-known letters, which do nothing but add to the price of the pamphlet.

Chemical Reflections relating to the Nature, Cauſes, Prevention, and Cure of ſome Diſeaſes; in particular, the Sea Scurvy, the Stone and Gravel, the Gout, the Rheumatiſm, Fevers, &c. containing Obſervations upon Air; upon conſtituent Principles; and the decompoſition of animal and vegetable Subſtances; with a Variety of occaſional Remarks, Philoſophical and Medical; to which is added, the Method of making Wine from the Juice of the Sugar Cane. By James Rymer, Surgeon, at Ryegate. 12mo.

WE have, on a former occaſion, given our opinion of Mr. Rymer as an author. "Being but a gentleman ſoldier, in the ranks of the medical army, I hope, ſays he, no commiſſioned officer will ſhake his cane over the head of a poor private, for preſuming to think, and to deliver opinions relative to his profeſſion." This paſſage, which occurs in the body of the work, ſhews, that the author ſtill

preſerves his eccentricity. The preſent publication, however, is not deſtitute of uſeful obſervations; and like all Mr. Rymer's other publications, affords marks of a benevolence of heart which does him honour. The following paſſage points out an abuſe which is certainly diſgraceful to humanity, and which we hope will be attended to in every future war, by thoſe whoſe province it is to rectify it.

"When I was ſurgeon to his Majeſty's ſhip Conqueſtadore, then ſtationed at the Nore, to receive impreſſed men from tenders, &c. I have received poor wretches under my care, by the tender from the tower, in the moſt pitiable condition. The method is to ſhut up ſixty or eighty ill-fated mortals in the hold of a ſmall veſſel, where they are ſometimes, as it were, ſtowed in bulk. The hatch-way, if the men become troubleſome for want of common cool air, is at times hermetically ſealed. As they are not ſuffered to come upon deck, to anſwer the calls of nature, there is a tub, or a bucket, placed below in the midſt of them. The effluvia from human excrement, muſt of courſe, add greatly to the miſery of Britons ſo treated. Under ſuch circumſtances many faint, and ſome die: others have been received on board the guardſhip, with fever that has immediately exhibited putrid phenomena, terminating in death. Theſe wretches, after having been eighteen or twenty hours thus confined, look as if they had come out of the Black Hole of Calcutta, with cadaverous countenances, drenched with ſweat and the vapour of the breath, and reeking with heat. I have ſeen human nature undergoing ſevere diſcipline in various countries, barbarous and poliſhed, but I do not recollect to have ſeen my fellow-creatures any where in a more unpleaſant ſituation, than I have ſeen the ſubjects of a nation, ſo juſtly renowned for magnanimity, benevolence and pity, on board Britiſh tenders. It is ſaid, the urgency, the exigency of affairs require it. It may be ſo; and I bow down with reverence, though unconvinced. O for the purſe and the power of an abſolute monarch, and a royal mandate to travel throughout his dominions in queſt of human woe; to ſaturate the wants of wretchedneſs, in ſtations beneath the notice of unfeeling affluence and gaudy giddy blazonry; and above all, O for the purſe and power of Majeſty, to reward in the gentleſt and moſt delicate way, that ſuffering glory of humanity, which, like patience on a monument ſmiling at grief, nobly periſhes in ſome lone retreat, a triumphant and ſplendid ſacrifice to the dignity of our nature, rather than ſay thank you, to all the monarchs upon earth."

For anecdotes of the author, ſee Vol. III. p. 204.

Eſſays on Shakeſpeare's Dramatic Characters of Richard the Third, King Lear, and Timon of Athens: to which are added, an Eſſay on the Faults of Shakeſpeare, and additional Obſervations on the Character of Hamlet. By Mr. Richardſon, Profeſſor of Humanity in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. Murray, 1784.

THERE is a natural propenſity in mankind, to transfer their ideas concerning objects which are known to them, to others with which they are wholly unacquainted. Hence a few principles or cauſes, limited both in their operation and extent, have been held forth in different theories of philoſophy, as the grand engines that govern the univerſe. And tho' the abſurdity of ſuch a method of philoſophiſing was often confeſſed, ingenious men continued for ages, to advance in the mazes of theory and conjecture; and in that wild and endleſs courſe, exerted the utmoſt vigour of underſtanding, and ſublimity of genius. Natural philoſophy, at laſt, began to be illuminated by the lights of experiment, and the diſcoveries made in that ſcience have been wonderful. Writers on metaphyſical as well as moral ſubjects, in proceſs of time, imitated this example. The jargon of the Ariſtotelian ſchool is ſtill, in ſome meaſure, retained in univerſities, where the advancement of knowledge is retarded, and ignorance rendered venerable by the ſanction of parliament. But the hiſtory of the human mind is made the baſis of logic, metaphyſics, and moral philoſophy in moſt of thoſe ſeminaries that, being free from the dread of innovation, keep pace with the progreſs of ſcience. In the univerſity to which the author of the eſſays, which have given riſe to theſe obſervations, belongs, the profeſſors Hutchinſon and Smith had attended, with great ſagacity and accuracy, to the phenomena of the moral world; and, from the nature of man, deduced the laws, together with the principles by which they are enforced, that ought to regulate human conduct. The ſyſtems of theſe ingenious philoſophers are indeed different; but in this they both agree, that at every turn they make appeals to common life,

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and to the workings of the heart as unfolded in hiſtory. Mr. Richardſon treads in the ſame ſteps with his illuſtrious predeceſſors, when, in a philoſophical analyſis and illuſtration of ſome of Shakeſpeare's remarkable characters publiſhed ſome years ago, he contemplated that faithful mirror of nature, and traced the various influence of external cauſes upon the images which it reflects. He ſhews how true to nature the poet appears in his conceptions, and deduces ſuch reflections as both enlighten the theory, and tend to facilitate the practice of virtue.—The diſcourſes now offered by this ingenious author to the public, as we are informed in a preface, were written at different times; and read before a literary ſociety in the college of Glaſgow. The firſt of them relates to the dramatic character of King Richard the Third. The vices of this prince, Mr. Richardſon obſerves, by no means anſwer the purpoſe of a foil to the virtues of any other perſons repreſented in the poem; for the virtues and innocence of others ſerve only to render his hideous guilt the more inexcuſable. Neither does the pleaſure we receive, entirely ariſe from the gratification of our reſentment, or the due diſplay of poetical juſtice. We are pleaſed, no doubt, with the puniſhment of Richard. It is not his puniſhment, however, but the diſplay of his enormities, and their progreſs to this completion, that form the chief ſubject of our attention. By what artifices has the author rendered the ſhocking vices of Richard an amuſing ſpectacle? Why do we not turn from the Richard of Shakeſpeare, as we turn from his Titus Andronicus? The ſubject, as Mr. Richardſon obſerves, is curious and deſerves our attention.

The ſingular appearance in queſtion, according to our author, is produced not by veiling and contraſting offenſive features and colours, by ſo connecting them with agreeable qualities reſiding in the character itſelf, that the diſagreeable effect is either entirely removed, or by its union with coaleſcing qualities is converted, agreeably to Mr. Hume's Theory of the Paſſions, into a pleaſurable feeling. The ſatisfaction we receive in contemplating the character of Richard in the various attitudes in which the poet has placed him, proceeds from a mixed feeling: a feeling compounded of horror, on account of his guilt; and of admiration on account of his talents. "By the concurrence of theſe two emotions, the mind is thrown into a ſtate of unuſual agitation, neither painful nor pleaſant, in the extremes of pain or of pleaſure, but ſtrangely delightful." After having made theſe remarks, the author proceeds to illuſtrate, by a particular analyſis of ſome ſtriking ſcenes in the tragedy of Richard the Third, "That the pleaſure we receive from the character of Richard, is produced by thoſe emotions, which ariſe in the mind, on beholding great intellectual ability employed for inhuman and perfidious purpoſes." In the proſecution of this deſign, our author, at the ſame time that he illuſtrates a very curious truth on the conduct of the paſſions, exhibits in a very ſtriking light the wonderful penetration and art of the poet.

In the eſſay on the dramatic character of King Lear, Mr. Richardſon points out the difference between actions that flow from mere ſenſibility, and thoſe which ariſe from a ſenſe of duty. This difference has been recognized by Dr. Smith, and other writers on morals. Dr. Smith, when handling that ſubject, ſuppoſes the caſe of a wife who performs all kind of offices to her huſband, from an affectionate and tender diſpoſition; and that of a wife who performs all good offices to him from a ſenſe of duty. He juſtly obſerves, that where ſenſibility is not confirmed by principle, it is not entitled to the higheſt degree of praiſe, but in many reſpects, is deficient. In illuſtrating this truth from the tragedy of King Lear, Mr. Richardſon ſhews an intimate acquaintance with human nature, and an exquiſite taſte in dramatic criticiſm. His concluſions on this ſubject are of a practical and uſeful nature, and evince the great importance of regulating and fortifying the ſentiments of benevolence by the maxims and the ſtandard of virtue. The profeſſor goes on to ſhew, that mere ſenſibility, undirected by reflection, renders men capriciouſly inconſtant in their affections, and variable, and; of courſe irreſolute in their conduct. Theſe things, together with the miſeries they occaſion, are certainly well illuſtrated by Shakeſpeare in his dramatic character of King Lear, as Mr. Richardſon has proved in a very ſatisfactory, pleaſing, and uſeful manner.

In the third of theſe eſſays, Mr. Richardſon remarks, that there is "An inconſiderate profuſion which has the appearance of liberality, and is ſuppoſed even by the inconſiderate perſon himſelf, to proceed from a generous principle; but which in reality has its chief origin in the love of diſtinction." This character, with the miſeries which accompany it, is

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aptly illuſtrated, as our author, with his uſual felicity, ſhews, in his Timon of Athens.

Though this is not the view uſually entertained of this ſingular dramatic character, if we attend to the obſervations of Mr. Richardſon concerning the deſign of the poet in all its parts, we ſhall find that the opinion advanced by the profeſſor is not without foundation.—"The love of diſtinction is aſſerted to be the ruling principle in the conduct of Timon; yet it is not affirmed, nor is it neceſſary to affirm, that Timon has no goodneſs of heart. He has much goodneſs, gentleneſs, and love of ſociety.—Theſe are not inconſiſtent with the love of diſtinction: they often reſide together; and in particular, that love of diſtinction which reigned in the conduct of Timon, may eaſily be ſhewn to have received its particular bias and direction from original goodneſs. For, without this, what could have determined him to chuſe one method of making himſelf conſpicuous rather than another? Why did he not ſeek the diſtinction conferred by the diſplay of a military or of a political character? Or why did he not aſpire after pageantry and parade, the pomp of public buildings, and the oſtentation of wealth, unconnected with any kind of beneficence?

"In general, our love of fame or diſtinction is directed and influenced by ſome previous caſt of temper, or early tendency of diſpoſition. Moved by powers and diſpoſitions leading us to one kind of exertion rather than another, we attribute ſuperior excellence to ſuch exertion. We tranſfer the ſame ſentiment to the reſt of mankind. We fancy, that no pre-eminence can be attained but by ſuch talents as we poſſeſs; and it requires an effort of cool reflection, before we can allow that there may be excellence in thoſe things which we cannot reliſh, or merit in that conduct to which we are not inclined. Guided by early or inherent predilection, men actuated by the love of diſtinction, ſeek the idol of their deſires in various ſituations; in the buſtle of active life, or in the ſhade of retirement. Take the following examples. The ſon of Olorus was preſent, while yet a boy, at the Olympic games. All Greece was aſſembled; many feats of dexterity, no doubt, were exhibited; and every honour that aſſembled Greece could beſtow, was conferred on the victors. Moved by a ſpectacle ſo intereſting and ſo inſpiriting, the Spartan, Theban, or Athenian youth, who were not yet of vigour ſufficient to ſtrive for the wreath, longed, we may readily ſuppoſe, for maturer years; and became, in their ardent imaginations, ſkilful wreſtlers and charioteers. The ſon of Olorus, if we may judge by the conſequence, felt little emotion; no ſympathetic longings; and no impatience to drive a chariot.—But hearing Herodotus, on that occaſion, reciting his hiſtory, he felt other ſenſations; his heart throbbed, and the tears deſcended. The venerable hiſtorian obſerved him weeping, and comprehending his character, "I give thee joy," ſaid he to his father, "for the happy genius of thy ſon." Now, the ſon of Olorus became an hiſtorian no leſs renowned than Herodotus: for Herodotus and Thucydides are uſually named together. The celebrated Turenne, in his early days, was an admirer, no leſs paſſionate, of Quintus Curtius, than the ſon of Olorus was of Herodotus; and we are told by Ramſay, from D'Ablancourt, that 'when not yet twelve years of age, he challenged an officer who called his favourite hiſtory a romance. But this admiration was not ſo much for the graces of owery compoſition which abound in the Roman hiſtorian, as for the valiant actions of Alexander. Theſe drew his attention, and ſoon after, his imitation. Though his breaſt heaved, and his eyes ſparkled, in the peruſal of favourite paſſages, he was not led to write fine deſcriptions like Curtius; but to break horſes like the ſon of Philip.

"Now, ſince thoſe that are actuated by the love of diſtinction, are led, by early or inherent predilection, to one kind of action rather than another, we have no difficulty in allowing principles of goodneſs and humanity to have reigned early, or originally, in the breaſt of Timon. Nay, after loſing their authority, they continued for ſome time to attend him; and reſided in that breaſt where they formerly reigned. They became like thoſe caſtern princes, or thoſe early ſovereigns of a neighbouring country, who grew ſo indolent and paſſive, that they lay immured in their apartments, and left the management of the ſtate to ſome active miniſter, an ambitious vizier, or mayor of the palace. Some of theſe miniſters acted for a while under the banner of the ſovereign's authority; but afterwards, having left him but the ſhadow of power, they ſet up for themſelves; became ſupreme and deſpotic.

"Here, however, we are led to enquire, how happens it that a principle inherent in the ſoul, and once an active principle, becomes paſſive, ſuffers others

to operate in its ſtead; not only ſo, but to perform ſimilar functions, aſſume correſponding appearances, and, in general, to be guided apparently to the ſame tenor of conduct? Did the energy of the inherent affection ſuffer abatement by frequent exerciſe? Or were there no kindred principles in the ſoul to ſupport and confirm its authority? Could not reaſon, or the ſenſe of duty, ſupport, and the power of active habit confirm? How came the ſultan to ſubmit to the vizier?

"In general, original principles and feelings become paſſive, if they are not, in their firſt operation, confirmed by reaſon and convictions of duty; and if the paſſion which ſprings up in their place aſſumes their appearance, and acts apparently as they would have done. Nothing is more impoſing than this ſpecies of uſurpation. It is not the open aſſault of a foe, but the gaile of pretended friendſhip. Nothing contributes more to dangerous ſelf-deception. Applying this remark to our preſent ſubject, and following the lights of obſervation, we ſhall briefly illuſtrate how early or inherent goodneſs may be ſubverted by the love of diſtinction. A perſon of good diſpoſitions, inclined by his temper and conſtitution to perform acts of beneficence, receives pleaſure in the performance. He alſo receives applauſes. He has done good, and is told of it. Thus he receives pleaſure, not only from having gratified a native impulſe, but from the praiſe of mankind, and the gratitude of thoſe whom he may have ſerved. The applauſes he receives are more liberally beſtowed by deſigning and undeſerving perſons, than by the deſerving and undeſigning. The deſerving depend too much on the permanency of the original principle, independent of encouragement; and may therefore be too ſparing in their approbation. Guſtavus Adolphus uſed to ſay, that valour needed encouragement; and was therefore unreſerved in his praiſes. The ſame may be ſaid of every virtue. But deſigning, or undeſerving perſons, transferring their own diſpoſitions to other men, and of courſe apprehenſive leſt the wheels and ſprings of benevolence ſhould contract ruſt, are oiling them for ever with profuſe adulation. Mean time, our man of liberality begins to be moved by other principles than fine feelings and conſtitutional impulſe. The pleaſure ariſing from ſuch actions as theſe produce, is too fine and too delicate, compared with the joys conferred by loud and continued applauſes. Thus his taſte becomes vitiated; he not only acquires an undue reliſh for adulation, but is uneaſy without it; he contracts a falſe appetite; and ſolicits diſtinction, not ſo much for the pleaſure it yields him, as to remove a diſagreeable craving. Thus, ſuch benevolent actions as formerly proceeded from conſtitutional goodneſs, have now their origin in the love of praiſe and diſtinction. Goodneſs may remain in his breaſt a paſſive gueſt; and having no other power than to give countenance to the prevailing principle. It may thus reign in his language and reveries; but the love of diſtinction directs his conduct. The ſuperſeded monarch enjoys the parade of ſtate, and annexes his ſignature and ſanction to the deeds of his active miniſter."

The ingenious and learned profeſſor aſcertains and traces in the conduct of Timon, the marks of that beneficence which proceeds from the love of diſtinction. He marks the cauſes of the ſtrange alteration which took place in Timon's character, and traces the operations of thoſe circumſtances that changed him from being apparently ſocial, and full of affection, into an abſolute miſanthrope.

[To be continued.]

A Letter to Dr. Richard Price. Containing Strictures on his Letter to Colonel Sharman, Chairman of the Committee of Correſpondence appointed by the Volunteer Corps aſſembled at Liſburn, on the 1ſt of July, 1783. London, Bladon.

IN this letter the author makes many ſevere and well pointed reflections againſt Dr. Price's political principles. In delivering theſe principles the Doctor, he ſays, "imitates cloſely the obſcurity of the antient oracles,"—in every thing, at leaſt, that may be interpreted to his prejudice. The author always diſliked the Doctor's ſyſtem. He ever believed him to be ſwayed by faction, and ſuch like ignoble motives; and, in the preſent inſtance, he declares him to write like an unfaithful, and diſloyal ſubject, who has not the welfare of his country at heart. Dr. Price was led to write, the author ſays, by the flatteries which the committee of correſpondence beſtowed on him. He thinks it ill becomes a man, one of whoſe feet is already in the grave, to indulge a paſſion for flatteries: it were more befitting that he now bethought himſelf of preparing for that region, in which his politi-

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cal knowledge can ſtand him in no ſtead. In the courſe of his ſtrictures he reprobates the adminiſtration of Lord Shelburne, in very ſtrong terms; and ſcruples not to affirm, that he appears to have ſtudied the intereſt of our enemies much more than our own; and that the ſun of Britain did ſet on that day in which his execrable peace was made. He defends the coalition. He concludes his letter with the following exhortation to the Doctor:

"You have, Sir, but a ſhort ſeaſon for the indulgence of thoſe paſſions which have too long been uppermoſt in your mind; the love of ruin, with all its gratifications muſt fail you in the end: beſides you ſhould conſider you have had your day; you have ſeen your country greatly humbled, ſuperlatively humbled, even by the men you honour. It muſt afford no ſmall comfort to you to reflect on the evils that have paſſed; therefore, let that pleaſurable retroſpect ſuffice, and let me adviſe you to write and ſin no more; retire now, old man, retire to your cloſet, there commune with your heart, and be ſtill, and truſt me, that let your attachment to politics be ever ſo prevalent, there are objects for your conſideration of ſuperior importance, and you will do well to obſerve them."

A brief and impartial Review of the State of Great Britain, at the Commencement of the Seſſion of 1783. Debrett.

THE author of this performance, after making a few general obſervations on the ſeaſon proper for mature reflection, and on the voice of the people, with regard to the concerns of the ſtate, mentions, with peculiar vehemence, this as the time for every poſſible exertion to ſave this country from impending ruin. He rejoices that the plan of ſyſtematic diſcord is now no more, and that, at preſent, we enjoy a breathing time from all our difficulties. He takes notice of the independence of America, and the revolution which it has produced. He pronounces it pregnant with events the moſt numerous and important. On account of it France and Spain have demanded new commercial regulations, and the Dutch no longer wiſh to be united with their ancient friends.

He conſiders France as the natural enemy of this ſtate, and, in a truly prophetic ſtile, declares, that the competition will never ceaſe, till a decided ſuperiority be fully accompliſhed. He looks upon America as ultimately connected with France, and in order to diſſolve the union, it is neceſſary for us to ſtand with firmneſs and temper, to deſpiſe every adulating practice, and to adhere to the ſpirit of treaty.

Our miniſters, he thinks, deſerve the higheſt praiſe for prohibiting all intercourſe betwixt the new States and the Weſt India iſlands. He taxes America with the baſeſt ingratitude; he alludes to the treatment of the loyaliſts, and who can help lamenting their truly pitiable ſtate? By conceding too much to America, we have rendered her haughty and imperious.

The genius of conceſſion, ſays the author, no longer predominates in the Britiſh councils. Conſidering the ſuperiority of our manufactures, it is certain, he maintains, that Britain will ever ſecure a conſiderable ſhare of the American trade. He takes notice of the prevailing influence of France over the Dutch, and gives a full and ſatisfactory account, from the ſubdiviſions of intereſt in that commonwealth, how it has been effected. The author then adverts to the alarming ſtate of the Britiſh Eaſt India Company—without the ſeaſonable interference of parliament, he adds, a total diſſolution of its power and importance may be feared.

He enters into a long detail of the conduct of the Company, the Directors, and Governor Haſtings. He founds his obſervations on the reports and reſolutions of the ſecret and ſelect committees; and, after a few obſervations on whigs and tories, he concludes in the following manner: "In ſhort, look to the principle, the conduct, or the ſins of the coalition, you every where diſcern the genuine features of whiggiſm."

The author of this review neither wants abilities nor political information, but he commits a miſtake in the title page when he calls his review Impartial.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces. By Major John Scott. Stockdale.

THE profeſſed object of this letter is to refute the arguments uſed by Mr. Burke, in that very long and elaborate ſpeech which he delivered in the Houſe of Commons in favour of the late India bill. The foundation of the Major's reaſoning

is,

is, the report given of that ſpeech in the Morning Chronicle, a foundation which cannot be ſuppoſed to be altogether a found one: indeed he ſeems himſelf to think ſo, when he regrets that "the reporter is ſo detached, and deals ſo exceedingly in generals." The author ſays, Mr. Burke could not but lament, on that day, his misfortune in being deprived by Mr. Fox of the inexpreſſible pleaſure of reading Colonel Boujour's affecting letter, of telling the piteous tale of Cheyt Sing, &c. There was left for the diſplay of his melting eloquence, only the ſtale defence of Shah Allum, the expulſion of Coſſim Ally, and the defraudation of the plenipotentiary Omichund. On all theſe topics Major Scott is well qualified to write, from his local knowledge of India, and his perſonal acquaintance with many of the gentlemen who were inſtrumental in bringing about theſe occurrences. Accordingly he adduces ſeveral ſtrong and ſtubborn facts, which tend not a little to oppoſe the artful ſophiſtry of Mr. Burke. He defends his honourable patron, Mr. Haſtings, very ſtrenuouſly. He adverts to the little conſiſtence that ſubſiſts between the Paymaſter General's former profeſſions, and his preſent conduct;—deviates into the now beaten path of the dangerous conſequences that would have ariſen from ſo vaſt an acceſſion of power, as the patronage of India would have brought to the coalition; and ſhews that the late twenty-four Directors, with a very few exceptions, were in every reſpect equal to the management of the Company's affairs. The Major finds fault with Mr. Burke for quibbling ſo much about words, and he tries to aſſign to many of them their juſt meaning. We gave our opinion of this author's ſtyle on a former occaſion.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State. By Major John Scott. Stockdale.

MR. Scott takes up the pen to vindicate his immediate principal, Mr. Haſtings. He confeſſes himſelf his political agent, but he does not addreſs Mr. Fox in that capacity. He thinks his own property, privileges and rights attacked by his bill, and his feelings call upon him to exert himſelf to oppoſe it. He is of opinion that the public will be injured by the new plan, as a blow thereby is given to all public credit. He aſſerts, in vindication of Mr. Haſtings, that he never attempted to ſecure the intereſt of any by corrupt practices. During the twelve years of his governorſhip it is impoſſible, he ſays, to give a full account. He traces his conduct from his arrival in India, and adds, that his plan was that of peace. Contrary to his own feelings he has been engaged in war.

The following elogium on general Sir Eyre Coote is animated and juſt: "I cannot here deprive myſelf of contributing my humble mite of gratitude and applauſe to that worthy and gallant old general, who to the inflexible virtues of the man, joined the moſt exalted talents of the ſoldier, who redeemed us from utter ruin in the Carnatic; who ſacrificed the declining years of a moſt active life to the difficulties and labours of war, rendered doubly ſevere by the ſeverities of an Aſiatic climate, and who lived but to the moment when his country had juſt began to flatter itſelf with the poſſibility of ſparing his exertions. Methinks I ſee the wonderful veteran reclined on his laurels, ſtruggling in the very arms of death, and collecting the laſt remnant of his exhauſted ſtrength, while he dictates to the diſconſolate ſecretary the animated concluſion of the forcible minute he delivered on this occaſion: "Though for my part, ſays he, I may with propriety ſay that I have one foot in the grave and the other on the verge of it, I truſt in God I ſhall retain ſufficient ſtrength, both of body and mind, to put an advantageous and glorious end to this deſtructive war in India, inſtead of having our national honour and military credit degraded by any ſolicitation for peace to an enemy, already diſmayed: and therefore I truſt that this board will never conſent to ſo degrading and unjuſtifiable a meaſure as is now propoſed by the preſident and ſelect committee of fort St. George."

In concluſion, Mr. Scott roundly aſſerts, that there is as little miſmanagement, corruption and oppreſſion in the different ſeats of the Britiſh government in India, as are to be found in any part of the world—that a few years of peace will reſtore the India company's affairs to the higheſt proſperity in Aſia—and that if the India bill were loſt to-morrow, every corporate body in the kingdom, and every man who values his birth-right and the freedom of his country, would have reaſon to triumph in the event.

In this pamphlet we recogniſe the warm feelings of the friend of Mr. Haſtings, rather than the ſolid arguments of a judicious apologiſt.

Proceedings of a General Court of Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock, held at the India-Houſe, on Friday, Nov. 7, 1783, relative to the Hon. Warren Haſtings, Governor General of Bengal. Debrett.

THE object of this numerous and reſpectable meeting was, "To conſider the advices brought from Bengal, by the Surprize packet. In conſequence of a letter from nine proprietors." Governor Johnſtone opened the buſineſs, and having made the two following motions, the whole attention of the court was turned to the iſſue of them. The motions were, That the thanks of the court be given to Warren Haſtings, Eſq; and the other members of the ſupreme council, for their great ſervices done in India; and That the court requeſt the ſaid Warren Haſtings, Eſq; governor general, &c. not to reſign his offices in India.

Sir Henry Fletcher was chairman.

He and Mr. Edward Moore were the only perſons who declared a ſtrong diſapprobation of the conduct of Mr. Haſtings, and who wiſhed to with-hold from him thoſe honours which his exalted merit ſo irreſiſtibly claimed from others. Sir Henry threw out many inſinuations to the governor general's prejudice: and Mr. Moore ſtated his diſlike to him with much warmth and inveteracy. Mr. Moore's was the only diſſenting voice in the court.

The ſpeakers at this court were Commodore Johnſtone, Mr. Dallas, Sir H. Fletcher, Mr. Sulivan, Major Scott, Mr. Watſon, Mr. Moore.—Commodore Johnſtone, Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Watſon make the firſt figure as orators. If the ſpeeches of theſe gentlemen, as now before us, are exact tranſcripts of what they delivered, they do much credit to their correctneſs of diction, and their perſuaſive elegance. If on the other hand, they owe conſiderably to the taſte and judgment of the editor, then his efforts deſerve praiſe.

Governor Johnſtone pays his tribute of reſpect to the diſtinguiſhed perſon, to whom the attention of the court was turned, as being a great and diſcerning politician, but much more as being a conſummate general. In order to confound his enemies, he puts into his mouth the words ſpoken by the Roman general Sylla, when he was aſked, how he could remain in Aſia when Marius was carrying on ſuch perſecutions againſt him in Rome? "It is by this, ſaid Sylla, that I am making the moſt cruel war againſt Marius. I will firſt conquer the enemies of the republic, and then return to Rome, and puniſh Marius."

Obſervations on a Letter to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, from Warren Haſtings, Eſq; Governor General of Bengal, &c. Printed by Order of the Court of Directors, Nov. 19, 1783.

THE contents of Mr. Haſtings's letter are very generally known. The compoſition of it has been applauded by men of letters; and the dignity of ſentiment which pervades it, joined to that ſpirited and honeſt indignation which always ſteps forth in the cauſe of injured honour, has commanded the admiration of every man of diſcernment and real worth.

Theſe Obſervations were intended to refute the aſſertions contained in the governor general's letter, but they tend only to traduce them. If the directors have dropt the author a few rupees, by way of a compenſation for his pens, ink and paper, and any little ideas of his own, which an acute obſerver may perchance diſcover in peruſing his book, he will not have ſo much reaſon to repine, when he finds his unprejudiced and intelligent readers paying his book that tribute of reſpect to which it is ſo juſtly entitled. That the author may be the more univerſally admired, we take this opportunity of announcing to the world, that he does not appear to have conſidered perſpicuity, nor taſte, nor truth, as any of the requiſites of compoſition. He and his friends, if there be any tendency to raſh judgment in their compoſition, may conclude from this declaration, that we certainly do not mean that the book ſhould be univerſally read. If they do make ſuch a concluſion, it will be a falſe one: for our meaning is, that the perſon who ſhall be diſpoſed to read ſuch a work, may be at pains previouſly to bring his mind to ſuch a train of thinking, that he may be able to peruſe it, without being diſſatisfied with any deſiderata that may occur to him.

It is not our intention—indeed it is not neceſſary—to trouble ourſelves with wiping off every little ſtain which we ſee impreſſed on the character of Mr. Haſtings. We ſhall be contented with taking notice of one or two of the author's comments,

as they preſent themſelves in the beginning of his book.

Mr. Haſtings ſays, "The letter from which the extracts he had quoted were taken, is ſigned by the two chairs and eleven directors."

The author of The Obſervations thinks he diſproves this, by telling us how many directors were for the different reſolutions tranſmitted in the company's general letter; unluckily forgetting that a letter, and a reſolution are very different things; ſo very different, that a letter (as the one in queſtion really did) may contain five reſolutions, at leaſt. For the firſt of theſe reſolutions there were twenty-two directors; for the ſecond, fifteen.—Now if the author had added all the twenty-two's and all the fifteen's together, he might have been able to tack three or four ſcore of directors names to the tail of the letter. It is aſtoniſhing that this ſhould have eſcaped his ingenuity and penetration.

Now comes there another mighty inconſiſtency in the conduct and character of Mr. Haſtings. The preſident and council of Bengal, in a letter to the court of directors, dated Dec. 24, 1770, ſay, "Cheyt Sing is now fully inveſted with the government, to the entire ſatisfaction of every one, and is conſidered by the vizier as holding that country on the ſame terms as his father, the difference in the revenues excepted"—This difference was two lacks and a half of rupees, by which Cheyt Sing had engaged to increaſe his annual tribute to the vizier. "This event, the author ſagely remarks, happened more than twelve months before Mr. Haſtings ſucceeded to the office of preſident and governor of Bengal; yet he has aſſerted in his printed narrative," "That Cheyt Sing obtained from our influence, exerted by myſelf, the firſt legal title that his family ever poſſeſſed of property in the land of which he, till then, was only the Aumil, and of which he became the acknowledged Zemindar, by a ſunnud granted to him by the Nabob, Sujah Dowlah, at my inſtance, in the month of September, 1773." No body denies that the event happened juſt at the time which the author mentions. But what is that to the purpoſe? that is not the event to which Mr. Haſtings alludes. That is the event by which Cheyt Sing obtained the title of Aumil, not of the Zemindar: it procured him the government of the country, not a legal title to any property in its lands.

It is not worth while to follow the author through any more of his reaſonings. We ſhall take our leave of him, with obſerving, that he who embarks in a bad cauſe will always be liable to reproach.

The Effects to be expected from the Eaſt India Bill, upon the Conſtitution of Great-Britain, if paſſed into a Law. By William Pulteney, Eſq. Stockdale, 1783.

MR. Pulteney informs us, in an advertiſement prefixed to his performance, that the contents of it were intended to have been delivered by him in parliament, while the late India Bill was depending: but never finding an opportunity to ſpeak, he was forced to reſerve his thoughts; which his regard for the intereſt of the ſtate has now prompted him to ſubmit to the conſideration of the public.

Having entered pretty fully into the views that were moſt likely to occur to men of different political ſentiments, Mr. Pulteney proceeds to inveſtigate the intentions of thoſe who were to introduce it; and the effects it would, moſt probably, produce on the conſtitution of our government. He next ſtates, with much accuracy, the power which the bill was to give to the ſeven directors.

Having reaſoned very clearly on this ſubject, he goes on to ſhow the ruinous effects, which ſuch an innovation would produce on the Britiſh government, and on the proſperity of Britiſh ſubjects. On this laſt topic his obſervations are ſtriking, and well calculated to ſet men a thinking.

Hiſtory of the Diſpute with America, from its Origin in 1754, written in the Year 1774. By John Adams, Eſq. Stockdale, 1784.

THE object of this performance, ſeems to have been, to rouſe the minds of the American to a ſenſe of their danger, and to a ſenſe of their juſt title to liberty; and to point out the circumſtances, by which it was probable, that perſeverence and vigour in aſſerting their rights, would really put them in poſſeſſion of theſe rights. Whether Mr. Adams now publiſhes this tract, for it cannot be called a hiſtory, in order to convince the world of the political ſentiments he then entertained; or whether it be only to acquire fame as an author, and zealous ſupporter of his country's rights, we cannot determine. The predictions that this gentleman made

in 1774, are for the moſt part now fully verified. He is a ſenſible and a well informed writer. It appears, from this little work, that in the year 1774, the Americans contended not for total independence on Great-Britain; they only wiſhed for a redreſs of their grievances, and a cordial reconciliation. Towards the concluſion of the pamphlet, we find ſome ingenious reflections, and obſervations on the importance of a free communication of ſentiments, among the people, to civil liberty.

The Americans, of future ages, will, perhaps, look upon this little book as one of their moſt valuable monuments of curiosity.

An Argument to prove, that it is the indiſpenſible Duty of the Creditors of the Public, to inſiſt that Government do forthwith bring forward the Conſideration of the State of the Nation, and ſtrengthen the public Credit, and reſtore public Confidence. By John Earl of Stair. Stockdale.

THE noble author of this pamphlet deſerves all the praiſe that is due to induſtry, in procuring information on his ſubject; to exactneſs of calculation, and a ſincere regard for the welfare of his countrymen. He has delivered his ideas in a manner that does him credit as a writer; having rejected that turgidity, and unmeaning pompouſneſs, which characterize the ſtyle of ſo many writers. He diſcovers, however, ſome negligencies. The preſs too, has added a few errors.

We ſhall here ſubjoin ſome of his Lordſhip's ſtatements of the revenue; in all of which we think he is very accurate.

1783 Total unfunded debt £30,625,244.
1774 The total expenditure of the civil liſt eſtabliſhment was £4,147,757.
1784 The expenditure of civil liſt eſtabliſhment will be £5,517,549.
The total annual peace expenditure will be £16,747,549.

Towards the concluſion of this ingenious little work, his lordſhip thinks it idle, "To imagine that we can anſwer all the deficiencies that now preſs upon us, from the gleaning and refuſe of taxable ſubjects that now remain." He propoſes a plan by which conſiderable duties may be raiſed, without oppreſſion, on wine and tobacco.

This judicious writer makes ſeveral ſtrictures on the conduct of the Shelburne miniſtry. He ſays, it was wrong in them to ſuperadd the load of penſions, which the ſtate muſt now make good to the American loyaliſts, to its former burthens. He commends the peace however; and ſays, that there was no need of any other proof to ſhew, how highly acceptable it was to the preſent miniſtry, then the extreme anxiety with which they waited for the definitive treaty, and the eagerneſs with which they announced it. The over free beſtowing of penſions, he blames both in the miniſtry of Lord Shelburne's day, and that of the Marquis of Rockingham. He ſays, it is commendable in no miniſtry to aim at too much œconomy in the civil liſt eſtabliſhment: every father in the kingdom muſt, from his own feelings, condemn ſuch a meaſure. The remains of the Rockingham party, he ſays, are by no means guilty of this crime; though the nation had much cauſe to fear, from the rigidly œconomical ſyſtem they promiſed to adopt. Of them, his lordſhip remarks, that their practice uniformly runs counter to their profeſſions. The late alarming fall in the funds, was not owing to the artful conduct of an obſcure Jew broker, but to the declining ſtate of public credit.

Addreſſed to his Grace the Duke of Portland. A Memorial concerning the Woollen Manufactury, and the Exportation of Wool unmanufactured, to foreign Countries. To which is added, a Plan to prevent ſo deſtructive a Commerce, by Peter Peterſon. Hookham, 1763.

THE memorialiſt ſeems to be well acquainted with the manufacturing of wool. He illuſtrates its importance to Great Britain, very judiciouſly; and delivers ſeveral ideas, which, if properly attended to, would go a great way to improve that branch of commerce.

Eleventh Report from the Select Committee, appointed to take into Conſideration the State of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa. Debrett.

THE committee in the courſe of their inquiry into the obedience yielded by the company's ſervants, to the orders of the court of directors, could not overlook

look the circumſtance of their accepting, "gifts and preſents." This object is the ſubject of the eleventh report, which exceeds all former reports in peeviſhneſs of ſtyle, and prejudice, and ill-nature againſt the Governor of Bengal. The members of the committee ſeem to have quite overlooked the motives which induced Governor Haſtings to accept of thoſe ſums, which he afterwards diſburſed for the company's emolument. Had he been an avaricious man, he might now have been in poſſeſſion of a fortune far exceeding the moſt ſplendid one poſſeſſed by the moſt affluent ſubject of Great-Britain. But this is not the caſe. After enjoying every opportunity of acquiring wealth, his fortune is but moderate: a clear proof that his ruling paſſion is one of a nobler kind than that which governs men of ordinary views. The framers of the eleventh report ſeem not to have proceeded with that coolneſs, and diſpaſſionateneſs which became their rank and office. They ſeem to have proceeded with all the eagerneſs and ſeverity of barriſters, whoſe ſole object is, not the elucidation of truth, but the imputation of guilt. Nor is their impartiality, and prejudice, covered with the cloak of ſmooth language, and plauſible arguments, as in the ninth report: it appears in a rough and uncouth garb; from which circumſtance we are inclined to think, that it is not the production of Mr. Burke, but that of General Richard Smith.

A Collection of the Letters which have been addreſſed to the Volunteers of Ireland, on the Subject of a Parliamentary Reform, by the Earl of Effingham, Doctor Price, Major Cartwright, Doctor Jebb, and Mr. Wyvill. Stockdale, 2s. 6d.

THIS collection commences with the proceedings of the Yorkſhire Committee. The Rev. C. Wyvill, chairman of the ſaid committee, tranſmits the determinations of the committee, and his own ſentiments, to the different ſocieties and private perſons, with whom they wiſhed to eſtabliſh a political correſpondence, with all the earneſtneſs, ſpirit and zeal, which the conſciouſneſs of a good cauſe could poſſibly inſpire. The particular ſtation which he filled, gave him an opportunity of diffuſing his ideas very widely; for the Yorkſhire Committee was not only a reſpectable and numerous committee, but the earlieſt formed of any in England, and that which purſued the meaſures it approved, with the greateſt warmth and vigour. Mr. Wyvill diſplays a very conſiderable ſhare of political knowledge; many of his thoughts are new, and all of them are cloathed in that decent and ſubſtantial ſort of garb, which indicates the richneſs of an author's treaſure.

The Earl of Effingham's opinions are liberal and juſt. The Iriſh Gentlemen diſcover the greateſt vehemence and fire. Their ideas of political freedom, and of wealth and grandeur, are the obvious ſources of theſe characteriſtical features in their ſtyle. Dr. Jebb and Mr. Cartwright ſupport their principles eloquently. Dr. Price writes, it is true, with his uſual ſolidity and judgment; but he ſeems to join with the Iriſh ſo heartily, and unbecomingly, in triumphing for their boaſted emancipation, that a generous Briton is apt to look upon him in the unamiable light of a party-man, who will ſacrifice any conſideration to the pleaſure of a patron, or the acquirement of a little unſubſtantial reputation.

To thoſe who are intereſted in the ſubject of parliamentary reform, this collection muſt be very acceptable. They will find in it, a catalogue of the chief defects in our preſent mode of repreſentation; and the hints that have been thrown out for removing theſe defects, and for rendering the ſyſtem complete and ſound.

An authentic Account of the Debates in the Houſe of Lords, on Tueſday, December 9; Monday, December 15; and Wedneſday, December 17, 1783, on the Bill "For eſtabliſhing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Territories, Revenues, and Commerce of this Kingdom, in the Eaſt Indies." To which is added, an accurate Liſt of the Diviſions both on Monday and Wedneſday. London, Debrett, 1783.

WE are told in a preface to this collection, that they were ſent to the preſs by a Gentleman who was preſent; and his reaſons for doing the public ſo great a favour were, "His anxiety to ſee the public furniſhed with as accurate an account as poſſible; and his conviction of the great deficiency of the newſpapers."

The grounds of the gentleman's anxiety ſtill remain: for the public is by no means furniſhed with "as accurate an account as poſſible," of theſe important debates.

With

With regard to the great deficiency of the newſpapers, it is a pity that his conviction of that deficiency did not enable him to ſupply it. We ſhall mention only one omiſſion; but that one is great; and by it the gentleman's account of the proceedings of the noble lords, goes forth into the world deſtitute of what would have been its chief ornament, Earl Fitzwilliam, in his ſpeech of the 17th, proved, with much beauty of language, and much ingenuity of argument, "That all charters, all monopolies, and all excluſive privileges whatever, are infringements of the juſt and natural rights of the people; and by conſequence, that the bill then pending in parliament, was ſo far from being the cruel and tyrannical bill it had been repreſented to be, that its manifeſt tendency was to reſtore to the people thoſe indiſputable rights of which a blind and unwiſe policy had robbed them." This thought properly ſpread out, and properly dreſſed, would have made a good figure in the collection before us. The omiſſion of it gives us reaſon to ſuſpect, that the gentleman who ſent the ſpeeches to the preſs, did nothing but detail the ideas which the newſpapers had already made public.

A ſhort Commercial and Political Letter from Mr. Joſeph Price, to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, on the Subject of his Aſiatic Bills now pending in Parliament. Stockdale, 1783.

MR. Price informs Mr. Fox in the beginning of his letter, that he thinks the manifeſt tendency of his India bill is, to enſlave all the Engliſhmen in that country. At the ſame time, he bids him be cautious, leſt they ſerve this nation as the Americans have done—ſend over all its ſubjects to their native country. He recommends to Mr. Fox, to talk more boldly to "his enemies, and leſs deluſively to his fellow-ſubjects."

"Where ſuch power, as the India Bill would confer, will lead, is the duty of every Engliſhman to conſider," and that the nation may have an opportunity of conſidering the thing fully and fairly: Mr. Price thinks the caſe ſhould be referred to a diſſolution of parliament. Such a meaſure he thinks, would be, at once, conſtitutional, expedient, and popular. In this pamphlet Mr. Price writes with his uſual good ſenſe and drollery.

An Addreſs to the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, upon the diſſatisfied State of the Britiſh Navy. By a Sailor. Stockdale.

THE author of this uſeful and intereſting little work, by uniting practical with theoretical knowledge, has been able to preſent the world with a ſet of directions and regulations which will not only tend to the improvement of thoſe who are occaſionally employed in active duty, but furniſh ſalutary hints for thoſe who guide the grand movements of the navy. He confeſſes himſelf partial to the navy, which muſt appear a very ſtrange thing to one who has reflected on the following paſſage: "I have had the honour and ſatisfaction to ſerve my country above thirty years, with the fulleſt approbation of my ſuperior officers; and I have ſhed my blood in its defence: yet have I the misfortune not to bear any rank." What a diſgrace to the lords of the admiralty, if there be room for ſuch reproach!

The diſſatisfied ſtate of our navy the author imputes to the haſty and undue promotion of the ſons of great families to the important offices of lieutenants and poſt captains, and to the palpable neglect that is often ſhewn to humble but well atteſted merit. He ſeems to be well acquainted with the ſentiments of Britiſh tars; and, in conſequence of his knowledge, he affirms, that no very young commander will ever be chearfully obeyed; men will do their duty under him, only becauſe they cannot avoid doing it; whereas they would reſpect, and honour, and obey an officer arrived at a decent period of life; who had gone regularly through the different gradations of rank, and given proof of his courage in battle, and his ſkill in directing the conduct and manœuvres of his ſhip.

The author mentions the vaſt attention paid by the cabinet of Verſailles to the ſtate of the French navy, as a ſtrong motive for thoſe in power among us to eſtabliſh the navy of England on a formidable and permanent footing. He thinks Britain ought at all times to have 120 line of battle ſhips ready to be manned, and put to ſea.

To commiſſioners of the admiralty, and to profeſſional gentlemen, and indeed to all who wiſh to be inſtructed in ſome of the principal topics of naval ſcience, we recommend what the writer of this book has

has ſaid, on the management of ſhips after being paid off; on the caulking of ſhips; (to the unſkilful practice of which he imputes the loſs of the Centaur, and ſeveral other ſhips that have foundered at ſea) on the keeping up of a reſpectable body of marines; on the regulation of dock-yards, &c.

An Eſſay on Miſanthropy. By Percival Stockdale. Law, 1783. 1s.

IT is the object of this little pamphlet, accurately to diſtinguiſh between acrimonious declamation, and philoſophical deciſion on the ſubject of miſanthropy. There are, as our author obſerves, two kinds of miſanthropy; the one the foe to our dignity, and the bane of our happineſs: the other the genuine effects of our diligent ſpeculations. This laſt will keep us calm and ſerene amidſt the tumults of life. It will ſecure us eſteem, reſpect, content, and ſatisfaction. And however paradoxical the aſſertion may ſeem, he affirms it will tend to make us good Chriſtians. The author goes on to evince the truth of theſe propoſitions. The word miſanthropy, he juſtly obſerves, in its natural and ſimple meaning, undoubtedly ſignifies a hatred of mankind. But often a word departs, on its tranſition into a foreign or later language from its primitive ſignification; and accordingly, there is a miſanthrope who is not more acute and ſevere in his obſervations, than he is gentle and placid in his conduct. Impreſſed with the idea of the weakneſs of the human heart; of thoſe powerful temptations to evil, and of the cruel woes which are almoſt the neceſſary and conſtant attendants on vice, even in this nether ſtate, he feels every emotion of vehement and practical hatred to mankind, die within his breaſt. This ſhort abridgement will ſerve to give ſome idea of the ſcope of this publication. The character delineated by Mr. Stockdale exiſts, to a certain degree, in nature, and naturally ariſes from an union of philanthropy with philoſophy. Towards the concluſion of this eſſay, we meet with ſeveral very juſt ſtrictures on a criticiſm of Mr. Harris on Dr. Swift, whom Mr. Stockdale juſtly prefers, in point of wit to Mr. Addiſon. Mr. Stockdale is a very acute obſerver on human nature; but his writings do not tend to inſpire either an hatred or contempt of mankind.

The Miniſterialiſt, by Junius, London, Stockdale, 1783.

THE name of Junius is well known to the world. The quickneſs of his diſcernment, and the keenneſs of his ſatire, had long ſince diſtinguiſhed him. In the preſent little work, he fully ſupports his character as a writer; being, throughout, ſpirited, acute, and witty; but very ironical and ſarcaſtic.

His aim is, to direct the reader's obſervation to the conduct of the Whig part of the preſent miniſtry: in order to diſcover "Whether they have gratified in office, the expectations they raiſed in oppoſition." To attain this end, there are two things which he uſes as the ground-work of his reaſonings, their profeſſions, and their actions: and theſe he makes to tally in a manner that reflects on them no great degree of honour.

The coalition is the firſt object of his ridicule. He holds out Mr. Fox to the contempt of the world; and he does ſo with much propriety and juſtice, uſing his proteſtations recorded in the Parliamentary Regiſter of 1782, as an authority for what he alledges. But in this inſtance, Lord North comes in for a ſhare of the obloquy.

The author obſerves, that they could both ſay with the unjuſt ſteward, "To dig we are not able, and to beg we are aſhamed." What remained then for them but "To make friends with the mammon of unrighteouſneſs." In ſhewing the right honourable Secretary's inconſiſtency of conduct, he ſays, "Inſtances were familiar to him, where deviations from the ſtrict rule of right were juſtified by the greatneſs of the ſtake: in this inſtance the hazard was great, and the game he played deep:" he might have quoted his own ſpeech, and added, that the hazard was nothing leſs than a kingdom, beſides the two little circumſtances of loſing "his own honour," and running the riſk "of being called the moſt infamous of mankind."

The ſplendid talents of the Duke of Portland, the valourous conduct of my Lord Keppel, Lord Northington's abilities and wealth, and Mr. Sheriden's noble thirſt after the glory of a newſpaper reputation, are all duly noticed in the courſe of this work: but Mr. Burke is diſtinguiſhed by an extraordinary degree of attention; and were it not for the great variety of Mr. Fox's character, he would be the hero of the piece.

Mr. Burke's ſcandalous behaviour on the diſcovery made of fraud in the Pay-Office, is painted in very proper colours. Mr. Fox, the man of the people, receives a juſt tribute of reſpect for his proceedings with reſpect to the loan in April laſt; his oppoſition to Mr. Pitt's reform bill in June; the Prince of Wales's eſtabliſhment, &c. &c. To theſe, the author adds the ſteps that have been taken with regard to India affairs, and compares the whole with the Right Hon. Secretary's "attention to the voice of the people, his dread of an overgrown court influence, &c." and thence draws concluſions which we recommend to the reader to peruſe in the work itſelf. We have heard, ſays the author, mighty profeſſions, and mighty promiſes of prudent meaſures for the public: "Let us wait the iſſue with fervent hope, and a lively expectation; we cannot be more than diſappointed; and the interval may afford ſalutary exerciſe for faith, charity, ſufference, and other Chriſtian virtues."

Remarks on the Climate, Produce, and Natural Productions of Nova Scotia; in a Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Macclesfield. Debrett, 1s.

FROM this publication it would appear, that the profits to be derived from fiſhing and farming in Nova Scotia, far exceed the ideas generally entertained of theſe objects. With regard to the climate and natural productions of that country, we are diſpoſed to think, that the author rather writes with a bias in favour of it; which circumſtance tends a good deal to make his information queſtionable. Indeed, moſt of the topics which he handles, have been diſcuſſed in earlier publications. Prefixed to the work, is a very accurate map of Nova Scotia.

A familiar Addreſs to the Curious in Engliſh Poetry, more particularly to the Readers of Shakeſpeare. By Therſites Literarius, London, 1784. Payne.

PART of the motto of this learned pamphlet is, "Anſwer a fool according to his folly, leſt he be wiſe in his own conceit." In this injunction of the wiſe man, there is much wiſdom; but whether we are qualified to follow it, we ſhall not, in the preſent inſtance, attempt to demonſtrate. We ſhall only ſay, that this "Addreſs to the curious in poetry," is a ſtrange performance, and that he muſt be a ſtrange genius indeed, who can find entertainment in peruſing it.

Obſervations on Infant Sprinkling: or, an Anſwer to a certain Publication entitled, The Reviewer Reviewed, in a Series of Letters to the Author. By William Richards. Lynn, the Bookſellers there, and Keith and Cater, London. Price 9d.

IF we conſider the very general prevalence of ablutions from ſin, in modern as well as antient times, in Aſia, by plunging or bathing in holy rivers; the manner in which it is evident our Saviour was baptized by John the Baptiſt in Jordan; the manner too, in which the eunuch was baptized by the diſciple of our Lord, the apoſtle Philip; and have regard to the plain and unforced interpretation of Scripture; we ſhall have ſome reaſon to wonder how infant ſprinkling ſhould ever have been ſubſtituted in the room of the true and original rite of initiation into the Chriſtian faith, and alſo at the pertinacity or prejudices of thoſe, who enter into the diſpute concerning pedobaptiſm, and examine its merits with induſtry, without being convinced that it is a deviation from the meaning and genius of Chriſtianity, and the practice of the firſt Chriſtian teachers. Infant ſprinkling manifeſtly appears to us to be one of the numerous corruptions which ſuperſtition and prieſt-craft have introduced into the Chriſtian Religion: although we do not think that this inſtance of deviation from the truth, is incompatible by any means with lively faith in all thoſe particulars that are eſſential to ſalvation.

Mr. Richards had publiſhed ſtrictures on infant baptiſm, and a Mr. Carter, who, it ſeems, is a clergyman, replied to him in a publication entitled, the Reviewer reviewed. Mr. Richards replies to Mr. Carter, in the letters before us, and clearly proves, that infant ſprinkling is not authoriſed by either precept or example in the ſacred ſcriptures. He is a man of conſiderable ability, and theological learning. But he does not write in that grave, modeſt, liberal, candid, and charitable manner which ought to adorn the writings, as well as the lives of Chriſtian men.

SUM-

SUMMARY ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS in PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Vol. IV. p. 466.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 12.

THE House was unusually crowed by twelve o'clock.

The Speaker informed the House, that since their last meeting he had received a letter from Sir Edward Hughes, and also a letter from Commodore King, in answer to the vote of thanks of that house, which he had communicated to them. He read the letters in his place, and delivered them to the clerk to be entered in the votes.

At half past two, Mr. Fox rose and said, he would proceed to move the order of the day; but he was interrupted by the re-elected members coming to take their seats. They came separately, and it was near four o'clock before they were all seated.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Chancellor Pitt then rose at the same, and the friends of both Gentlemen were very loud in procuring for them the preference. The Speaker said, that Mr. Fox was in possession of the house, for he had been up, and was interrupted by the swearing in of the re-elected members. Mr. Chancellor Pitt said, he spoke to order, and he therefore was heard.

He said he knew not that Mr. Fox was in possession of the house, but he thought it requisite for him to say, that the reason for his rising was to present to the house a message from his Majesty, conceiving, as he did, that the house would be disposed to hear that in preference to other matter.

The Speaker then from the chair said, that Mr. Fox having begun his speech was clearly in possession of the house, and was entitled to go on.

The right hon. Mr. Fox then rose and said, that nobody would believe that he was inclined by any means to prevent the right honourable chancellor of the exchequer from presenting a message from his majesty; but having risen to move for the order of the day, and the right honourable gentleman having it in his power to present the message after the business of the day as well as before, and knowing at the same time, from the nature of the message, that there would be no injury in waiting, he wished that the house should go into the committee on the state of the nation, where a motion of the most immediate consequence to the house would be made, and which, in his mind, ought to precede all other business. He therefore begged leave to move the order of the day.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt then rose. He was by no means anxious, he said, to prevent the house from going into the committee on the state of the nation; or to keep the right hon. gentleman from the possession of the House, to the gaining of which such art and such accommodation had been used.

At the same time, however, that he chearfully expressed his readiness to go into the committee on the state of the nation, he thought it right that this committee should be delayed for some short time, and he trusted the reasons which he should give would be satisfactory to the house. It had pleased his majesty to command his services, at a time, when, however he might feel himself unqualified for the high station of the minister, he could not think himself justified in conscience to decline. The circumstances of the country were peculiar and distressing.

The East-India bill, brought in by the right hon. gentleman, a bill so violent in its form as to give just reason for alarm to every thinking man, had been, by what powerful management it was not for him to say, hurried through that house. That bill established a species of influence unknown to the constitution of this country; and he was one of a most respectable minority, who thought, that if it had passed into a law, the independence of that house, the equilibrium between the three estates of the realm, and the beautiful frame of our government, was at an end. That bill passed this house, but at the same time it was the idea of all men, even of those who objected to that bill, that though that bill was perfectly unfit to be passed, some bill was essentially necessary; and he had pledged himself, if it was withdrawn, or thrown out, to propose one less violent in its principle, and, as he thought, more adequate to its purposes.

He stated all his great objections to Mr. Fox's bill, and said, that he was now called upon by his duty, to bring in a new bill, and if the house, by agreeing with him to postpone the order of the day, would give him leave to move for leave to bring in his bill, he would state all the outlines of his system, as shortly and precisely as he could. He trusted, that he should not be prevented because the right hon. gentleman had forestalled the house, by rising at a time when those persons were absent, whose duty it was to conduct official business, and he hoped the house in general would agree with him in voting against the order of the day.

Mr. Powys assured the house, that he was not agitated with any of that heat or violence, which he saw but too evidently was rising in their minds; he lamented that it was so; and he was happy that he was absent at the time, when the bill, which gave occasion to all this heat, was thrown out. He wished it had been thrown out by that house, rather than by another branch of the legislature; but he rejoiced that it was defeated; for it was charged in his mind with great and alarming consequences. It was certainly the opinion of every

man, that a bill was immediately required for ſettling the government of the Eaſt-Indies; and as the right hon. gentleman had ſaid he was ready to bring in his bill, it ſurely ought to be their immediate deſire to give him the opportunity. He called not for concurrence, but a hearing. The houſe was pledged to the diſcuſſion of the India buſineſs. It was their declaration to the throne, that they would immediately purſue it, and as it was an argument with ſome men for voting for the laſt bill, that they had no option, becauſe there was no other, no leſs violent meaſure, he wiſhed the option might be given, and that for this expreſs purpoſe the right hon. gentleman might have an opportunity of bringing in his bill.

But as he knew that the preſent was a trial of ſtrength, he was ſenſible that all argument was frail and frivolous. He preſumed, however, to remind the houſe of the great points of their duty—that it was certainly their firſt regard to attend to the welfare of their country, rather than to the aggrandizement of this or that party—for while they were ſtruggling for power, and contending points of particular intereſt to themſelves, it was literally death to the country. He wiſhed to heaven, therefore, it were poſſible to put an end to the conteſts of faction, and to bring thoſe men to act together again, who, while they were together, did ſo much for their country. It would immortalize the man who could accompliſh this great reconciliation.

He concluded with ſaying, that he thought it was the duty of the houſe to pay reſpect to the modeſt requeſt of the miniſters. They aſked only to be heard, and ſurely in ſo important a matter they ought moſt ſeriouſly to liſten to them.

Mr. Fox then roſe and ſaid, I ſhall endeavour to diſcharge my duty, whether I am here or at the other ſide of the houſe, with perfect candour and fairneſs. I wiſh not to give any delay to the Indian buſineſs. It is the duty of the houſe to go into the diſcuſſion of it without the loſs of time, and I wiſh them to go to it as ſoon as it is poſſible for them to go to it with any probability of ſucceſs. To do that we muſt go to it with freedom; we muſt go to it unembarraſſed, and that I aver we cannot do, while the danger of a diſſolution of Parliament hangs over our heads. That they were under this danger was clear, from the whole of the conduct of miniſters ſince they came into office. It was in the anſwer to the addreſs of the houſe. It was in the rumours of the day. It was the ſpirit of every part of their conduct. The anſwer of the throne to the addreſs clearly ſpoke this language to the houſe. If you dare to aſſert an opinion of your own, nay if you do not without any argument or reaſon change your ſentiment on this ground, you ſhall be diſſolved; but if you do change your opinion, if you do ſupport the miniſters of the day you may live.

But it was ſaid—what—would you interfere with the prerogative of the crown? It is the prerogative of the crown to diſſolve the parliament. It had been denied by many great lawyers that there was a prerogative of the crown to diſſolve the Parliament during a ſeſſion, and while buſineſs and petitions were pending. Of this, however, he was certain, that there had not been an inſtance ſince the Revolution of any ſuch exerciſe of the prerogative, if it did exiſt. Amidſt all the contentions of party ſince that glorious period, the parliament had never been diſſolved during the buſineſs of a ſeſſion. In the reigns of the miſerable family of the Stewarts, this ſort of violence was not uncommon. Charles I. had done it: Charles II. had done it; and James II. had done it; and it was to be remembered—he hoped to be engraven on the minds of Engliſhmen—that when this violent meaſure was laſt perpetrated, which was as he ſaid by James II. he had not been allowed to meet another. He diſſolved one parliament in the middle of a ſeſſion, and it put a period to his violations of the conſtitution and to his reign.

It was for the purpoſe of moving a very neceſſary and proper reſolution to guard themſelves againſt this danger, that he was anxious to go into the committee; but, ſays the hon. gentleman, it is not right to diſturb government: we ought not to have oppoſition. He had no wiſh to make the ſituation of miniſters unpleaſant to them; but he deſired at the ſame time that their ſituation ſhould be ſecured. How had their implicit panegyriſt ſaid if there was not a majority they would go down again to the people; they would appeal to the people; and they ſtood better with the people than their opponents—a ſtory of which he did not believe one word. He fancied that this meaſure might depend on the iſſue of the queſtion on that day. He believed, that if miniſters found the houſe of commons firm in their integrity and opinion—that they were not to be ſhaken by any, or by all the temptations which were held out, then he would be bound to ſay, there would be no diſſolution, for they would not venture to meet the conſequence of a houſe of commons rendered ſo vigorous by honeſty and determination: but if they found them waver; if they found them timorous and unſettled; or corrupt and tractable—diſpoſitions which he did not believe the preſent houſe of commons would ever be found in—then the parliament would be diſſolved; for though they might gain a particular queſtion, they would not think themſelves ſufficiently fortified without a diſſolution: and if they went down again to the people, he aſſured the houſe, they would depend more on certain advantages which they would give them in certain marketable boroughs, than on the opinion of the people.

But why not ſuffer the right hon. gentleman to move for his bill firſt, and go into the committee on the ſtate of the nation afterwards? For the cleareſt of all poſſible reaſons. Becauſe, if they are ſuffered to purſue this courſe, they feel the pulſe of the houſe, and finding it diſagreeable to them, the next day diſſolve the parliament;

parliament; whereas by going into the committee, meaſures might be taken to guard againſt a meaſure ſo inimical to the true intereſts of the country.

It was ſaid that he had got poſſeſſion of the houſe by management, and that it was unfair; he conceived it to be the contrary. This day was appointed for going into the committee on the ſtate of the nation, and in order to prevent confuſion, in order that it might not be made merely what it had been called, a queſtion of ſtrength, he had come down early to move for the order of the day, that the houſe might come regularly to a queſtion which he intended to move in the committee.

An hon. gentleman wiſhes for more coalitions. It had always been his idea that there were, in caſes of political variance and objection, but two means to be uſed. The one was, in caſe of delinquency, to inflict public cenſure, and where that was not purſued, public oblivion. This had been his motive in coaleſcing with the noble lord.

He was one of thoſe who imagined that nothing was ſo injurious as that men ſhould perpetually conceive enmities to one another, becauſe they had been hoſtile in debate. This he knew was the principle propagated by the ſecret adviſers of the crown, becauſe there was nothing which they hated ſo much as confidence and connection. To deſtroy connection and to prevent it—to ſeparate thoſe who were joined, and to keep thoſe aſunder who had accidentally differed, was their great object; for it was only by dividing men that they could expect to prevail.

"It was a trial of ſtrength." It was no trial of ſtrength between the preſent miniſters and thoſe on his ſide of the houſe. If it was a trial of ſtrength, it was whether this country was in future to be governed by a miniſtry ſupported by that houſe, or by the ſecret adviſers of the crown. This was the queſtion at iſſue, and he truſted it would be very ſoon decided.

He ſaid that a government of ſecret influence muſt be a weak government; and a weak government was worſe than none; for where there was perfect confuſion, there would ſoon grow out of it order; but the anarchy of a weak government might be laſting. Would one, then, think of changing the ſtrong, manly, public, and reſponſible government, which we had enjoyed for a century paſt, into this miſerable expedient?

Where it depended on ſecret influence, the government never could be laſting, for it was the nature of jealouſy to be capricious. One would imagine that one could not be jealous of that perſon whom we ought only to deſpiſe; and men would think, that on this principle the preſent cabinet would be ſafe, for it was compoſed of men who were in general of that deſcription which folly itſelf could not be jealous of; but even they would not eſcape—By and bye they would be ſuſpected in their turn, and whenever they were eſtabliſhed they would be dethroned.

He called on them therefore to go into the committee on the ſtate of the nation, that they might prevent their diſſolution—that they might not let the fears of death perplex their fancy; and when they had come to a reſolution which would effectuate this, they might then enter on the India bill with ſecurity and ſpirit.

"But nothing had yet happened to make the diſſolution of the parliament neceſſary." No! What did that ſignify? What but that ſomething might happen, which would render it neceſſary. Let us, ſays Mr. Fox, go into the committee and render it impoſſible. Let us preſerve the beauty of our conſtitution, of that happy practicable equilibrium which has all the efficacy of monarchy, and all the liberty of republicaniſm, moderating the deſpotiſm of the one, and the licentiouſneſs of the other: that which was in theory proved to be fallacious, but which has been, ſince the revolution, ſo pure as well as ſo effectual. This was his object, and he called upon the houſe to accompany him to the committee.

Lord Mulgrave imputed to oppoſition a ſpirit of wrangling inconſiſtent with their profeſſions of patriotiſm and public ſpirit. His praiſes of the miniſter were laviſh and animated. He endeavoured to contraſt him with a late right honourable ſecretary, whom he, however, allowed to poſſeſs the firſt abilities. The India bill in contemplation could only be imperfectly underſtood. There was, however, in the noble lord's opinion, a ſtrong propenſity in the houſe to ſpeculate on the ſubject. The object then was eaſy. Let the right honourable gentleman ſubmit to the conſideration of the houſe, thoſe great outlines which conſtituted the ſubſtance and ſpirit of his meaſure. Then there would be an opportunity of hearing his own conceptions, and no danger of miſrepreſenting them.

Mr. Pulteney deteſted every thing which had the moſt diſtant ſimiliſitude to ſecret influence: but he was not ſure what was meant by that phraſe. Moſt undoubtedly it could never be intended to make a monopoly of the royal ear, or to deprive the ſovereign even of volition. He was ſure there was not an honourable gentleman in the houſe who would not join iſſue with him on the ſubject; but he would not agree to ſtigmatize every inſtance of advice which the ſovereign might have occaſion to call for as unconſtitutional. He was certain that the more advice of this kind reached the throne, the better it would be for the public. He adverted to the idea of a diſſolution of parliament, which ſeemed to be ſo generally entertained.

He was ſorry to ſee gentlemen on the other ſide of the houſe ſo very vehement and determined on the queſtion, as, in his opinion, the very ſteps they were taking to prevent, muſt unavoidably produce that effect. They were themſelves, he thought, obviouſly inclined for the very object they reprobated, and ſeemed not a little eager to bring it on. He reſted the ſtrength of his argument on this point,

that the reſolutions which might be entered into by the committee, would aſſuredly terminate in a diſſolution of parliament.

Lord North roſe in anſwer to the foregoing ſpeaker, and was extremely pointed and ſtrong in his remarks, eſpecially on the hon. gentleman's idea of a diſſolution. His lordſhip vindicated himſelf againſt the conſtant imputation that he had once, and long been the agent or miniſter of ſecret influence. He had frequently declared on his honour, that he was privy to no ſecret influence. He however, when in office, had ſpoke of himſelf as the premier, but generally included thoſe who acted with him; and they ever had been, and were now willing to ſtand forth as one man, and anſwer as well as they could, for the ſeveral acts of their adminiſtration.

His lordſhip, for one, never would agree to ſhift the blame from his own ſhoulders. There might be influence unknown to him, but then he had no concern with it whatever. He did not feel it. He adviſed his majeſty to the beſt of his abilities, and acted on that advice with uprightneſs. But he now declared, as he ever had, that no ſecret advice what ever had once interfered to thwart his meaſures, or force him to act on an opinion not his own.

All the parts, he contended, of the conſtitution, were formed to act harmoniouſly, but an exceſs of adhering literally and dogmatically to the prerogatives of either muſt inevitably terminate in the deſtruction of the whole. He therefore hoped his majeſty would be better adviſed than to ruſh on a meaſure which might be followed with the moſt diſmal and general miſchiefs. However, he truſted no man would ſpeak lightly of the evils, which, in his opinion, were inevitable from ſuch an event, of the flame which a diſſolution of parliament would undoubtedly riſe. No, theſe were not to be concealed, and could not be palliated. He concluded, with wiſhing for the order of the day, and that the houſe may go forthwith into the committee on the ſtate of the nation.

Mr. Dundas roſe in reply to Lord North, whom he profeſſed he did not underſtand. It was in his apprehenſion at leaſt ſomewhat marvellous, that he who had been the oſtenſible miniſter for upwards of twelve years, could not decide the fact whether there was a ſecret influence or not.

He was in hopes the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Fox) in ſupport of his ſtrong and pointed declamation on the ſubject, would have brought forward ſome facts which might have decided the conteſt, and which, from his connection with the noble lord in the blue ribbon, it was not unnatural to ſuppoſe him poſſeſſed of. But is this the caſe? No. He aſſerts ſtrongly and pointedly, but leaves the drudgery and detail of proof to ſome perſon of inferior eloquence to ſtate at their leiſure. But what are we to infer from this? that all the clamour that has been raiſed, is only on ſomething chimerical, and founded on no fact whatever. He wiſhed gentlemen would not go ſo much as they had lately done into quaint phraſes, which only gave a handle againſt them, and tended to load them with ridicule and contempt. He inſtanced in the phraſe of the late Attorney-General, about charters only being a piece of parchment, with a piece of wax dangling at the end of it. A facetious writer, he ſaid, had obſerved on this, that an attorney, ſuppoſing him to die a premature death, was only a carcaſe dangling at a rope. This, he ſaid, was indecent, but it originated in the looſeneſs of ſpeaking, which had now become faſhionable.

He then entered on a long diſcuſſion of the king's prerogative, and affirmed the exerciſe of this was not ſubjected to any emendation whatever, and that the reaſoning on the other ſide was calculated only to prove that the parliament was not to be diſſolved without its own conſent.

Gen. Conway anſwered Mr. Dundas by a variety of pertinent animadverſions on the doctrines he had held forth in what he had then advanced. He was not fond of finding out ſo many new theories as expedient to ſuit the purpoſes of a new practice lately introduced in the government of this country. The doctrines of this day had been pretty fully exemplified in the ſpeech of the learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt. Surely no higher prerogative doctrines were ever broached in parliament. What were ſome of them? Why, that whenever the parliament did not chime in with the miniſter it ſhould be diſſolved. This was undoubtedly a novelty in the Engliſh conſtitution, which the friends of it would not eaſily admit. This was making parliament nothing at all but the mere inſtrument of an arbitrary ſovereign; for the moment any thing ſtruck them as eligible, they had it not in their power to adopt it without previouſly conſulting the pleaſure of the king. He recommended it to the houſe not to loſe a moment, but to go directly into the committee, and there, after taking ſuch ſteps as ſeemed neceſſary to their own preſervation, they might determine the right hon. gentleman's motion.

Mr. Pitt roſe in order to anſwer the queſtions which had been ſo frequently put to him by ſeveral gentlemen on the other ſide of the houſe. He began by recording every queſtion he had been aſking during the courſe of the debate. He ſpeculated with much ingenuity on their motives who urged him thus keenly on this point; and he denied that he was either bound as a miniſter to give any ſatisfaction, or to conſider himſelf as acting a fair and conſcientious part in ſaying poſitively what ſhould be the future diſpoſitions of his majeſty on that ſubject. He then applied himſelf to anſwer a variety of things which had been aimed at him during the debate. He affected to hold them all in the greateſt contempt. He parried ſome, and flatly denied others. But ſtill he acknowledged, that reſponſibility of government was the greateſt ſecurity to the ſubject, and the beſt teſt of miniſters. It was not for him to point out in all caſes the expreſs boundaries of

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the prerogative; but he would anſwer for himſelf, and take this opportunity of declaring, that nothing ſhould induce him ever to be the dupe of ſecret influence; that to all ſuch imputations he would only oppoſe his own perſonal character, his integrity, and his conſcience; and that whenever he ſhould be endangered by any influence to which he was not free in his judgment and his heart to acquieſce, the way was open. It was his duty to retire, and he would. He might be weak, but he truſted he ſhould never be mean.

Lord J. Cavendiſh was very pointed and ſevere on the mode by which the new miniſtry were admitted to power. The prerogative of the crown, his lordſhip obſerved, had been lately more the ſubject of converſation within theſe few months, than even for theſe laſt thirty years which he had ſat in the houſe. He vindicated the people with whom he acted, and urged with much weight and ſeverity the neceſſity of going immediately into the committee.

Mr. Lee, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Arden, Commodore Johnſtone, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Thornton, Lord Maitland, General Roſs, General Smith, Mr. Scott, and Lord Frederick Campbell, alſo ſpoke, and the houſe divided on the order of the day.

Ayes	—	232
Noes	—	193
Majority	—	39

The ſpeaker having left the chair, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the ſtate of the nation; when the following reſolutions were moved and put.

Firſt, That it is the opinion of this committee, that no ſums be iſſued from the treaſury for a limited time, without the reaſons of diſburſement being ſtated, and the objects for which they are reſpectively appropriated; and that an account of theſe be laid on the table of the houſe of commons.

Second, That an account of all ſums iſſued from the treaſury, from the 19th of December laſt to the 12th of January, be laid on the table of the houſe.

Third, That the ſecond reading of the mutiny bill be on the 23d day of February next.

The above three motions were made by Mr. Fox, and after ſome reaſoning and altercation, agreed to without a diviſion.

Lord Surrey then roſe and ſtated, that it might naturally be expected that in a committee of this nature the ſyſtem of miniſterial arrangement and government ſhould be attended to; this the ſituation of the nation loudly called for. He therefore moved, that in the preſent ſtate of the country it was highly neceſſary that an adminiſtration ſhould be formed, which poſſeſſed the confidence of the public.

After ſome reaſoning on this point,

Mr. Dundas roſe to expreſs his ſurprize at a ſtrange omiſſion in the motion. It ſeemed only framed to ſecure the confidence of the public at large, independent of the approbation either of majeſty or parliament. To what cauſe was this omiſſion to be attributed? He wiſhed therefore to remedy it by moving an amendment, that after the word confidence be inſerted, of majeſty.

The amendment was put but negatived without a diviſion. The original motion was then carried nem. con.

Lord Surrey then moved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that previous to the late arrangement of miniſtry, rumours had been induſtriouſly propagated, and ways and means uſed in no reſpect calculated to conciliate the confidence of parliament in the preſent adminiſtration; and that the ſacred name of majeſty had been intentionally employed and abuſed for promoting theſe meaſures.

The committee, after a long debate, divided on the laſt queſtion,

Ayes	-	196
Noes	-	142
Majority againſt the miniſters	—	54

The houſe was then reſumed, and the motions were ſeverally reported, and agreed to.

Mr. Huſſey, chairman of the committee, moved that the mutiny bill be put off till the 23d of February.—Ordered.

After the other orders of the day were poſtponed, Mr. Chancellor Pitt delivered the meſſage from the crown, which ſtated the reaſons of the Heſſian troops being landed, and aſſuring the houſe that they would be re-embarked.

It being then ſeven o'clock in the morning, the houſe, after fifteen hours debate, adjourned.

JANUARY 16.

The Speaker having left the chair, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the ſtate of the nation.

Lord Charles Spencer then roſe, and ſhortly adverting to the reſolutions of the Houſe on Monday, and the particular circumſtances of the nation, made the following Motion, viz.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, "that an Adminiſtration having come into of- "fice under circumſtances ſo new and extraor- "dinary as not to conciliate the confidence of "the Houſe, their continuance in office, after "ſo explicit a declaration, is diſreſpectful to "the Houſe of Commons, and highly injuri- "ous to the intereſt of the public."

Mr. Baker ſeconded the Motion.

This Motion brought on a very long and unentertaining Debate, conſiſting chiefly of declamation on Secret Influence, and other popular topics, notwithſtanding the attempts of Sir William Dolben and Mr. Powis to reconcile the contending parties, the latter of whom regretted the melancholy ſtruggles and diviſions which daily prevailed in the Houſe. He wiſhed moſt devoutly that principles of agreement and coalition might be ſome how or other eſtabliſhed amongſt the oppoſing parties. He reprobated

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the ſeverity of the Reſolutions of Monday night. He recalled their attention to the nature of theſe Reſolutions; they tended to affect the character of an Adminiſtration who were untried in office, and againſt whom no proof of miſconduct had been either adduced or ſubſtantiated. And at what period, and with how much precipitancy had theſe Reſolutions been adopted? Had not they been gone into at ſix o'clock in the morning, after a long and fatiguing debate on a previous queſtion, in the diſcuſſion of which the ſpirits of the Houſe had been almoſt exhauſted? It was at this period that this "deed without a name" was ſanctioned and confirmed.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt concluded the Debate with a ſhort ſpeech, in which he ſaid, that the Motion being of ſo perſonal a nature, he did not think it decent for him to enter at length into its merit, or to endeavour by argument to ward off the vengeance of the Houſe. He ſhould ſhortly ſtate, therefore, what it was that they were about to do. They were to decide on a Miniſtry whom they had not tried. They were to declare them undeſerving of their places before they had committed any act even to excite ſuſpicion. They were to be condemned unheard, unknown, untried, and unconvicted. This was a ſort of conviction which he ſhould not conſider as a puniſhment, and he ſhould bear their determination with a mind unmoved.

The Committee then divided on the Queſtion:

Ayes,	-	205
Noes,	- -	184
Majority for removing the Miniſtry,		21

The Houſe was then reſumed, and the Report being made, the Queſtion was agreed to.

JANUARY 23.

Previous to going into the Order of the Day, Mr. Charteris ſolicited the attention of the Houſe to a tranſaction, the knowledge of which he had come to through no authentic channel of information. He had been abſent from attending his duty in Parliament when the above affair happened, and he had only gathered his accounts of it from the news-papers. It referred to an aſſertion of his, which he underſtood had been quoted in the Houſe, reſpecting Miniſters diſtributing a ſum of money, which had been lodged in the bank of Edinburgh for the purpoſe of forwarding the motions of the Scotch Members to Parliament. He begged to know who had propagated ſuch ſtories, and upon whoſe authority they reſted. He thought himſelf affected by ſuch reports, and wiſhed to have them properly explained, or at leaſt to have an opportunity, in perſon, of vindicating himſelf to the Houſe.

Mr. York ſtood up, and ſtated to the Houſe what had paſſed on a former occaſion. He had been informed, by an Hon. Member of that Houſe, that a ſum of money had been lodged in the bank of Edinburgh, by the Duke of Portland, during his adminiſtration, for the purpoſe of expediting the Motions of the Scotch Members to Parliament. This was preciſely the circumſtance he had ſtated to the Houſe, and he doubted not but it was in their recollection.

Mr. Dalrymple expreſſed much regret, that the circumſtance which he had ſtated to his Hon. friend had occaſioned ſo much uneaſineſs. He had been impoſed upon during the whole courſe of the buſineſs, or at leaſt had miſunderſtood the Hon. Member who had given him his communication on the ſubject. He wiſhed therefore to apologize to the Houſe on that account.

Mr. Charteris declared himſelf ſtill diſſatisfied, and preſſed the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt to be more explicit.

Mr. Dalrymple, upon this, plainly avowed that he was the perſon who had given him the information reſpecting the ſuppoſed benevolence that had been extended by the Portland Adminiſtration to the Scotch Members.

Mr. Charteris recollected that he had overtaken Mr. Dalrymple on his way to London, at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion; that he was moving very ſlowly; that he aſked him why he did not get on a little faſter; that he aſked, in a joke, why he had not petitioned for a ſhare of the money allotted by the Premier, and which, he underſtood, was in circulation at Edinburgh for the purpoſe of forwarding the Scotch Members. He only threw out theſe things in a joke. He believed they were founded in a ſimilar circumſtance, and that they originated in a political ſquib which had been circulated at Edinburgh. This was the preciſe ſtatement of the buſineſs.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt moved, that the India bill be read a ſecond time and committed. The motion being ſeconded,

Mr. Fox roſe, with an intention to enter into the intrinſic merits of a bill, on the fate of which depended ſo many and various circumſtances of magnitude and importance. He wiſhed to conſider them diſpaſſionately, and with the deference and candour which they deſerved. He hoped no perſon would ſuſpect him of prejudice on a point of ſo much intereſt, and which ſo materially affected the political concerns of the nation, and the proſperity and happineſs of ſo vaſt a number of the human race. This was no object of trivial concern; no queſtion of light diſcuſſion; no ſubject in the inveſtigation of which the ſpirit of party ſhould mingle itſelf.

The evils exiſting in the adminiſtration and government of India, might be digeſted under diſtinct heads. From the reports of the Secret and Select Committees it appeared, that the company's ſervants abroad, by a ſecret influence, corrupted and abuſed to their purpoſes the proprietors and directors at home. It was no leſs evident that there was no energy,

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er at leaſt no ſufficient vigour in the adminiſtration of the company's affairs in this country. And it was equally obvious, that there were no remedies for thoſe evils of various deſcriptions, which were committed by the ſervants of the company abroad. There (ſaid he) are the grand and leading points of conſideration in the digeſtion of a ſcheme of India reform, and which it was my object to correct in the bill which I formed on the ſubject, and which obtained the approbation and ſanction of the houſe. Let us now compare the bill under conſideration in its various tendencies to correct theſe evils, and in its different relations to theſe objects.

The bill under conſideration then, by continuing the influence and power of the proprietors and court of directors, by rendering the latter dependent on the former, even for its exiſtence, by avowedly leaving as much as poſſible the commerce of the company to its own ſuperintendance, has ſurely in it no tendency to eradicate theſe evils or to emancipate the company from that ſlaviſh dependence on its ſervants abroad, which has deprived it of energy and deciſion, and rendered it the proſtituted object of foreign cabal. It was the intention of my bill to remedy theſe encroachments of ſo threatening and deſtructive a nature, by excluding the proprietors, as far as was conſiſtent with neceſſity, from a participation in a government, in the conduct of which they had exhibited ſuch a proſtitution of ſentiment and ſo ſtrange an accommodation of meaſures to the corrupt influence and ſecret intrigues of their ſervants abroad. This, however, is by no means the intention of the bill under diſcuſſion. According to it matters are ſtill allowed to move on in their former track. Directors muſt ſtill look to their conſtituents, and proprietors may ſtill be decided, not by motives of public utility, not by the ſentiments of cool deliberation, but by the ſecret influence of perſons who perhaps gave them exiſtence.

Did not daily obſervation and experience illuſtrate the connection between repreſentative and conſtituent bodies? Nowhere is this dependence more eminently exemplified than in this houſe. Here all of us look to our electors. Here all of us wiſh to accommodate ourſelves to their inclinations, ſo far as is agreeable to our principles; and in the event of diſſolution, each of us are anxious to conciliate the approbation of our conſtituents, and even ſome of his conſtituent, that we may not be diſmiſſed. This dependence exhibits in the ſtrongeſt light, the extreme danger of continuing the commercial concerns of the company in the hands of perſons raiſed to office, and placed under the abſolute controul of men who have uniformly been under the influence and direction of their ſervants abroad. Do not recent facts illuſtrate this truth, and evidently demonſtrate that directors are choſen not in virtue of their own merits, but agreeable to the prepoſſeſſions and prejudices of the proprietors? I do not mean to expatiate on the circumſtances of a late election, or to develope the various cauſes which have raiſed an hon. gentleman (Commodore Johnſtone) behind me, and others, to the office they now hold in the court of directors. It is ſufficient for me to obſerve, that in determining the judgment of the proprietors in ſuch caſes, merit is not always the criterion of deciſion, but that in proportion as a ſervant has acted wrong, in proportion as he has forfeited the favour of the company, he has, in the ſame proportion, recommended himſelf to their patronage and regard. Here then is a defect of ſyſtem, a corruption in government, a protection of delinquency, which loudly calls for correction and remedy. On the preſent ſcheme, however, are not theſe evils rather heightened than deſtroyed?

Another objection to the bill, in my opinion, is, that it inſures no effective mode of obedience. It enacts an appointment of officers by one body, and veſts their recall in another. How could ſuch a ſyſtem be rendered either executive or effectual? According to every idea of juriſprudence I have formed, the executive authority in every well regulated government ought to be placed in a ſmall body. This was the conſtant theme of thoſe who declaimed on the advantages of monarchical government, and their reaſonings ought certainly to be admitted, in as far as they were agreeable to the maxims of freedom. Here were, however, two diſtinct bodies; a court of directors and ſuperintendants, conſtituted on different principles, who might be actuated by various motives, who might occaſionally be influenced by oppoſite intereſts; and yet into the hands of theſe two bodies is to be committed the executive power of adminiſtring the affairs of the India company. The one is to have the authority to appoint. It is the privilege of the other to recall. In ſo divided a government, where can there exiſt either energy or execution? Founded in principles ſo heterogeneous, muſt it not be the conſtant victim of internal diſtraction?

But ſuppoſing there ſhould be a cordial agreement eſtabliſhed between theſe two executive bodies, though there ſhould even exiſt a danger of ſuch an union amongſt them, how dreadful muſt their combination be to this country? By whom is the Board of Superintendance to be appointed? Is it not by his Majeſty? Is it not to be under his controul? In how dreadful a point of view, then, muſt the very ſuppoſition of an agreement between this Board, and the Court of Directors, ſtrike every one who attends to it? Muſt not the exiſtence of ſuch an union extend the influence of the Prerogative, by adding to it the patronage of the Company? Is it not giving power to the Sovereign for the ends of influence, and for the extention of that ſyſtem of corruption which had been ſo juſtly reprobated? How can thoſe, then, who affect to be the enemies of undue influence, the candidates for popular diſtinction, and the affected friends of freedom, pretend to ſupport a Bill ſo dangerous in its tendencies, and ſo hoſtile to the liberties of the country? In whatever

point

point of view, then, I consider the nature of this regulation, I must pronounce it to be unwise and unsafe; for no truths are more obvious than these, that when the Courts of Superintendants and Directors are at variance, anarchy will be the effect; when, on the other hand, they are agreed, measures will be adopted tending to increase the influence of the Crown, and destructive of the liberties of the subject.

To prevent these evils, and to guard against such fluctuation of system, it was proposed in the Bill which received the sanction of this House, that a consistent and permanent government of India affairs should be established in London. On this plan officers were not to be appointed one day, and recalled another. The administration of India was not to be subjected to change, and become a shuttlecock of government, similar to that which exists in this country: for what has been the fate of this distracted kingdom for some years past? Look at the revolutions which have taken place within this period. Consider how Ministry has fluctuated through various successions, occasioned by different causes, whether of national disaster, or of secret influence. Look how many changes there have been brought about in the Administration of Ireland, and in the men appointed in the conduct of it. Would not a system, then, constituted on similar principles, be productive of similar effects? Would not the appointments of men vary in India, according to the revolutions of politics in this country, and every circumstance, on this principle of the Bill, be rendered unstable and ineffectual? No person setting out to India for the most benevolent purposes, could either accomplish his wishes, or secure his permanency under so precarious a regulation.

But this Bill is by no means calculated to restrain any of those abuses which have existed so long, and have been so loudly complained of. This is another of its cardinal defects. In so divided a scheme of government, where the management of affairs is vested in the same hands as those to whom it was formerly committed, how can such an object be accomplished? In whom did the responsibility of nomination rest? No where. His majesty had the power of appointment *toties quoties*, without responsibility. In so strange a system, how could those abuses be rectified, which it was the object of every bill on this subject to remedy?

The bill which I introduced to parliament, placed the responsibility of appointment and of measures in India affairs in this house—there it was safe. But where does this bill rest it? in his majesty's prerogative, without the circumstances of responsibility. Does not such a measure give even a legal extent, without controul, to the influence of the crown? On the principle of the bill which received your sanction, every thing was to be canvassed with freedom in this house. All was responsibility, openness, and fairness: but on the present scheme, every thing is dark design and secret influence. Is it not its intention to steal the patronage of the company to the crown?

There is another defect which must strike every one who attends to the nature and regulations of this bill. Here it is expressly declared that the civil governor shall be appointed by the company, and the commander in chief by the crown. Could any regulation be more effectually calculated to establish an *imperium in imperio*, or to produce division and discontent? Is it not the principle of every well regulated society that the military government shall be under the direction of the civil? But how can so wise a regulation have its effect on the supposition that the civil governor is created by one party and the commander in chief by another? Such a regulation was almost too weak and obvious to be exposed.

To the bill which I proposed to the house it was objected, that it had a tendency to give existence to a patronage, and to erect a fourth estate, subversive of the liberties of this country; but let it be remembered to whose hands this patronage was to be committed, and by whom it was to be exercised—it was parliament—it was this house. The present bill rests it in hands appointed by the crown, without responsibility, recallable by the crown under the same circumstances, and to be exercised by the crown for the corruption of this house.

An hon. member (Mr. Chancellor Pitt) has accused me of being possessed of a towering ambition—I think his a submissive one—as it seems to lead him to erect a system of mean compliance and secret subordination.

Whether I therefore view the present bill with respect to its intrinsic merits, or in comparison with the other, which was the bill of this house, I can neither approve of its principle or its expediency. It was the object of that bill not to erect a government at Calcutta, but in London; not to give existence to a precarious, changeable mode of administration, but to establish one stable and permanent; not to give an improper extension to the prerogative of majesty; not to enchant this house into an idea of its merits by the charm of the royal name—but to subject its various regulations to the inspection of parliament—not screen culprits from judicial infliction, but bring them to merited punishment:—such were the principles, the circumstances, and the objects of that bill which obtained the approbation of this house.

But though this bill has been rejected, other expedients, perhaps, less exceptionable, may surely be devised. An alloy of jealousy respecting it, it has been alledged, influenced the sentiments of the public. I like and approve of jealousy in every point of political concern, and in all points of new regulation, which may affect the freedom and happiness of the nation. But though jealousies have existed, surely proper restraints may be imposed on those circumstances which seemed more especially to awaken the suspicion of the public.

Much

Much has been ſaid of the nomination of perſons which had taken place in the former bill. Their character and abilities had been canvaſſed with much freedom. He was, however, happy to ſay, that they were all of them perſons of wiſdom and integrity equal to the important truſt repoſed in them. The noble earl (Lord Fitzwilliam) on whom the firſt charge was to devolve, was a perſon whoſe knowledge, whoſe abilities, and whoſe induſtries rendered him every way capable for ſo intereſting a charge. There was no perſon he was ſure who had the honour of his acquaintance, and who knew his merits, but who would admit the truth of the aſſertion. The character of another gentleman (Sir H. Fletcher) who was to have been connected with the noble earl in office, had been reflected on in another houſe. Aſperſion, however, if unſupported by evidence, is the worſt ſpecies of invective. Enquiry I know has been made into the foundation of theſe reflexions, and they have been diſcovered to be groundleſs. In this ſituation then it ſurely becomes the noble lord who threw them out to diſavow them as openly as he uttered them. He was convinced there was no perſon among the ſeven who had been appointed by that houſe, whoſe character and abilities were objectionable, and with reſpect to which he was not prepared to meet enquiry.

For theſe reaſons I am fully decided againſt the principle and political regulations of the preſent bill. It tends to no reformation at home, and to no correction of abuſe abroad. It tends to remedy none of thoſe evils which have exiſted for ſo long a period, or to put a period to thoſe barbarities which have ſtigmatized and rendered infamous the character of Britain, and the annals of India. If adopted, the company may ſend out their orders to their ſervants—they may repleniſh their letters with morals and ethics, but they will be liſtened to with indifference and diſreſpect. If adopted, I do not heſitate to ſay that India is gone, is irrecoverably loſt for ever. Gone I am ſorry to ſay, becauſe I am aware, that notwithſtanding the magnitude of this truth, notwithſtanding its alarming circumſtances, there are ſtill ſome in this houſe who will give it their concurrence and aſſent.

Mr. Powys and Sir William Dolben, with the true ſpirit of patriotiſm, lamented thoſe aſperities of language which tended to widen the breach between the late and preſent miniſters; freely blamed what they thought exceptionable in both their bills; and earneſtly called on them to unite their abilities to form a miniſtry which ſhould give ſtability and conſequence to the country.

Mr. Erſkine, in a long and elaborate ſpeech, went over all the arguments adduced by Mr. Fox on the ſubject, and ſeveral other gentlemen ſpoke in the debate, but without throwing any new light upon it.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt roſe and obſerved, that he had liſtened with all his attention to the ſeveral arguments which had been produced. Theſe had been ſufficiently diffuſive, often plauſible, and he would not affect to deny, that they were ſometimes convincing and ſatisfactory. He truſted, however, the ſenſe of the houſe would be with him in opinion, that much ſtrong aſſertion, much general declamation, much circumſtantial detail, much partial ſtatement, and ſome not very well founded invective had alſo mixed inſenſibly with that ſtrong torrent of eloquence, which the right honourable gentleman, who commenced the debate, had poured forth againſt him. The learned gentleman (Mr. Erſkine) had literally followed the line of his great leader, and ſcorning to burden the ſubject with any novelty, repeated his arguments with great fidelity. As, however, the ſtrength of the debate certainly reſted with him, he ſhould, without meaning any diſreſpect to the learned gentleman, chiefly direct what he had to ſay to what fell from his right hon. friend.

In this reſpect, however, he was at ſome loſs where to begin, as the right honourable gentleman had aſſailed almoſt every part in the bill, and indeed allowed it not to have any merit except the laſt ſentence, which reſtricted it to a limited time. He was not, however, altogether without hope, that parliament would give him credit for having done ſomething towards a ſyſtem of regulation, which, after a very ſevere and minute ſcrutiny he ſtill thought reſpectable.

Notwithſtanding all that had been ſaid about controul, he would venture to aſſert, that the ſame objection which lay againſt his meaſure, was alſo againſt that of the right hon. gentleman, as his bill had no clauſe for abridging or ſuperſeding that of the executive power over every ſubordinate authority whatever. He begged gentlemen would therefore attend to this circumſtance, and mark how the right hon. gentleman's arguments operated, not leſs againſt his own meaſures than the bill now pending. In this caſe it was obvious all the abuſes and inconveniences which had been enumerated with ſo much eloquence, invective, and triumph, as reſulting from the circumſtances of the one, were, in a certain degree, equally applicable to thoſe of the other.

Though the great outlines of the bill were in his own opinion unexceptionable, moſt violent indeed had been the concluſions drawn from that check which was given to the executive power of this country; and a ſeries of very wanton interrogatories had been grafted on this part of the plan, but with what candour the houſe would certainly judge. Surely gentlemen were not diſpoſed to admit all thoſe extravagant conjectures which the honourable gentleman was ſo willing to impute to that meaſure. He did not by any means think it capable of ſuch an exceſs as was in this manner ſuppoſed. Nor did he at the ſame time think the general maxim a good one, that power would always be thus abuſed. The check, however, was calculated to operate for the good of the object to which the aſpect of the whole was

directed; and nothing which had been yet advanced could satisfy him that it was an improper particular in the general institution.

The Honourable Gentleman had been at no small pains to shew, that recall was equal to nomination. This argument he would not, by any means whatever, adopt. Had not the House of Commons the power of recall by Address? Would any Gentleman stand up and assert, that this was equal to the power of nomination? In what respect could they be compared? The one was a power which was circumscribed by no limitation, the other could operate only under certain circumstances. He was therefore disposed to think all the arguments, which went to prove the deficiency on these premises, must, in their own nature, fall to the ground. He was not unwilling, at the same time, to allow much real force in what had been said, about lodging the nomination in one power, and the recall in another; and he did not doubt but should the Bill go to the Committee, the House would take the advantage of it.

He complained that much slander had been circulated on the subject of his Bill. Great industry had been used to exhibit it as a monster unworthy of seeing the light. But he protested against all such arts, as giving him an advantage which he did not wish, and which he trusted no cause in which he should ever embark should ever stand in need. The epithets thrown out against it had been harsh and unpleasant. He was not disposed to present it to the House as a model of perfection. He allowed it had many faults. It was committed to the House in confidence that they would correct it, and render it in all respects worthy of their wisdom.

The influence of the Crown had been mentioned. He was surprized to hear it so strongly imputed to his Bill. The fact was, that any influence it lent was indirectly, and therefore could not operate so as to create any power of an alarming nature: for the Officers abroad were directed to promote, both in the military and civil line, according to a regular succession and gradation; and the nomination of the Crown by this, must of consequence be not a little abridged. In this state of the case he did not hesitate to say, that no arguments could prevail on the House to persuade them, that there was any danger where there undoubtedly was none.

A great variety of other particulars, no doubt, demanded his attention, but he would not encroach farther on the patience of the House. He politely acknowledged his obligations to their indulgence through the whole of the business, and only requested, that what he had produced with a sincere intention of serving his country, they might receive and judge of with candour and impartiality.

Lord North concluded the Debate, and in very strong terms contended for the imbecility, folly, and dark patronage of the present Bill. He put the principle into a variety of prospects, and argued that it was not a system of practical, of sound, or of rational government.

The House, at half past eleven o'clock, divided on the second reading,

Ayes,	—	214
Noes,	—	222
Majority against the Bill		8

It was then rejected.

FRENCH THEATRES.

OPERA-HOUSE.

THE frequenters of the French opera are divided into two parties; under their famous Generals M. Chevalier Gluck and Sacchini. The stream of popularity is in favour of the former, but the queen having patronised the latter, the opposition is carried on with spirit and emulation. Orpheus and Euridicé is generally esteemed a chief-d'œuvre, and its success on the French and Italian stages has insured Mr. Gluck a brilliant reputation. At the court of Parma, and upon almost every theatre in Europe, it has been received with the highest plaudits; and what is a little extraordinary, this is the first opera that has been ever engraved in Italy. The translation in French has been represented forty-nine nights successively in the summer of 75, and its revival has proved very fortunate to the managers.

The beau monde has also been highly entertained with a new opera, intitled Alexander in India, written by M. ***, and the music by M. Méreau, who is well known for several superb and popular oratorios. The fable, Alexander, the conqueror of the Persians, marches his army into India. His fame had already reached the court of Porus, which becomes the scene of the first act. The piece opens with the representation of the temple of Bacchus, adorned with palm trees, and such other as are common to those climates. A grand sacrifice is prepared to this victorious god, and protector of the eastern world. Axiane, surrounded by her women, announces all the terrors which the invincible conqueror threatens the prince, at the moment in which she was to be proclaimed queen. The theatre is filled with warriors, who implore their sovereign to lead them forth to battle. Porus appears, encourages their ardour, but previously orders the sacrifices to begin. The high priest, followed by the priests and priestesses of Bacchus, begins the ceremony by a hymn to Bacchus. A dance of priestesses and warriors succeed, but are interrupted by the arrival of Ephestion, Alexander's ambassador, who came

to

to offer Porus war or peace, in the name of his maſter, who was the conqueror of the world. The magnanimous king returns the following anſwer:

Je jure par ces autels,
De ne pas imiter le reſte des mortels.
Vas redire à ton Maître, au tyran de la terre,
Que Porus lui déclare une éternelle guerre.

Epheſtion retires, and a choir of warriors follow their prince to the ſcene of action, which opens with the ſecond act. A furious battle ſucceeds, when Porus being hard preſſed by the enemy is ready to periſh, when Alexander enters, and commands his ſoldiers to reſpect the valour of that Indian, whom he took for a ſimple ſoldier. He is interrogated, and without diſcovering himſelf, with a firmneſs that inſpired eſteem. He is employed by the conqueror to offer terms of peace to Porus, but he replies that Porus could never ſubmit to terms ſo ignominious.

The Macedonians celebrate the victory of their royal maſter, when their ſongs of triumph are interrupted by the arrival of Axiane, who deſcends from a veſſel, followed by her women loaded with preſents. She throws herſelf at Alexander's feet, and implores him to ſee the dead body of her intended lord. Alexander endeavours to pacify the princeſs, when Epheſtion announces that Porus is ſtill living, and at the head of his ſhattered army. Axiane conjures Alexander not to purſue an unhappy warrior, and propoſes a treaty between him and Porus. Alexander yields to her intreaties, receives her preſents, and conducts her to the ſhip.

The third act opens in the king's palace, where this prince reproaches Axiane for having humbled herſelf in aſking a favour from the hands of his enemy; he breathes nothing but vengeance, and reſolves to conquer or die in the attempt. The cries of the ſoldiers, who announced the approach of the enemy to attack their ramparts, cauſe the king to leave Axiane abruptly, who is left to deplore the fate awaiting her royal lover. The ſcene changes to a repreſentation of the city, where Porus gallantly defends the fortifications, and repulſes the furious attacks of the Macedonians. At laſt a breach is made, and Porus falls among the ruins; nevertheleſs he flies to face the Grecian hero; at that inſtant Axiane throws herſelf between the combatants, and ſaves the life of her lover. Alexander touched with the perſonal courage of his enemy, reſtored him to his throne, and gave him Axiane in marriage.

This poem is upon the whole well conducted, the action dramatic, and the ſtile in general correct, perſpicuous, and often elegant. Several entire ſcenes were juſtly applauded, for they abound with every ſpecies of good writing. The Cognoſcenti ſpeak of the muſic as a maſterly compoſition.

COMEDIE FRANÇOISE.

At this houſe has been revived the Les Troyennes, a tragedy by the late M. de Châteaubrun. In the years 1754 and 69, this piece was extremely popular, but the eternal lamentations of Hecuba and her daughters have failed this year in affecting the gay Pariſians. We notice this performance the more readily, ſince it abounds with many intereſting incidents; and paſſages happily transfuſed from the Greek tragedians. The outline of the Troyennes is, Hecuba, king Priam's widow, and her three daughters are taken priſoners by the victorious Greeks. The unhappy queen deplores the miſeries ſhe has entailed upon her country in favouring the criminal love of her ſon. Caſſandra had predicted the misfortunes which were to befall her mother, her ſiſters, and the Grecian ſtates. Aſtyanax is to be ſacrificed to appeaſe the Manes of Achilles, but news is brought that the high prieſt has effected his eſcape: They therefore ſeize upon Polixena, and drag her from her mother's arms to the tomb of Hector's conqueror, where ſhe was ſacrificed. Hecuba dies with grief, deſpair, and diſtraction.

There has been a new comedy of five acts, called Les Marins, or, Le Mediateur maladroit; but as it was not well received by the audience, we ſhall only add, that we ſuppoſe the character of Marplot was not totally unknown to this writer, who ſeems to be well acquainted with the drama, and who failed in the wiſhed for ſucceſs from his precipitancy, and an ill choſen fable.

COMEDIE ITALIENNE.

Among the neweſt pieces performed on this theatre are, the Heureuſe Erreur, and the Bateau Volant. The firſt is a petite piece, that was received with great indulgence. M. Patras, the author, is well known for ſeveral other dramatic performances, which have been played with various ſucceſs.

The plot of the Happy Error is ſimply thus: A young widow forms the reſolution of never admitting a ſecond engagement; and that this reſolution might be carried into effect, ſhe ſecludes herſelf from the company of men, except one who is a beloved brother. The count of Elval is paſſionately enamoured of this lady, and ſeeks every method to obtain an interview. His ſiſter, Sophie, giving way to his importunities feigns a diſlike for her waiting woman, diſcharges her, and as matters were ordered ſhe enters into the widow's ſervice. The new comer tells her miſtreſs, that Miſs Sophie was projecting a ſcheme of finding admiſſion into her houſe in men's apparel, in order to gain her affections. The widow propoſed to receive her in this aſſumed character, that ſhe might return the compliment of deception. In theſe circumſtances the count is introduced to the widow and her brother as Sophie in diſguiſe. He is received with all poſſible courteſy by the lady, and the modes

adopted by the brother to bring about a diſcovery of the ſuppoſed ſex, render the ſcene highly diverting. He went ſo far as to propoſe a written contract of marriage; the count ſigns it with tranſport, and the widow, firmly perſuaded that Count Elval was a woman, ſigns likewiſe. Sophie, in the aſſumed character of a country girl, informs the widow of the intrigue, and has not only the pleaſure of ſeeing an union take place between her and the count, but alſo a double marriage in her own perſon with the widow's brother.

The "Flying Veſſel," or, Bateau Volant, is an opera of one act, and is a ſquib of the day. Caſſandre, a mere pretender in the ſcience of mechanics, publiſhes in all the prints that he was building a Flying Veſſel, by which he could traverſe unknown regions in the air. Our ſhip-builder is repreſented to be guardian to a young lady, whoſe name is Iſabella, and what is very common, the guardian loves Iſabella, and Iſabella hates her guardian. Leander, the happy lover, having filled Caſſandre's head with the practicability of conſtructing this ærial veſſel, and of his firſt attempting the experiment, obtained by this means, an opportunity of carrying off the prize of beauty. A number of perſons are collected to ſee Leander mount into the ſkies, and when the moment arrived for the experiment, Iſabella and Leander throw themſelves at Caſſandre's feet and demand pardon. This bagatelle, compoſed with ſuch ſlight materials, is nevertheleſs extremely gay, witty, and amuſing in the repreſentation. The author's name is Goulard.

The laſt new piece at this theatre is La Sorciere par Haſard, an opera of two acts.

The ſtory of this little piece is ſimply thus: A young lady of ſome reputation in the capital retires into the country to indulge her paſſion for the polite arts and ſciences. The various inſtruments neceſſary for experimental philoſophy and aſtronomy, ſhe had brought with her into the village, where ſhe was ſoon conſidered as deeply verſed in the black art. A young couple, perſecuted by an old guardian, who, according to cuſtom, is in love with his Ward, come to this lady to conſult her concerning the ſucceſs of their penchants. The lover is conducted into a cabinet, when ſhe ſhews him in a glaſs the object of his wiſhes. The guardian, not ſo credulous as the young couple, being a profeſſed Freethinker, comes to puzzle the lady with his ſtudied queſtions. Here by pretended incantations, he trembles exceedingly; and being conducted into a whimſical apartment is ſtrictly charged not to leave it till the clock ſtrikes eight. The lovers ſhut up in other rooms endeavoured to leave the houſe, when they met; at that inſtant the clock ſtrikes, and the guardian haſtens to the door, ſees the young couple, whom he took for apparitions. Lights are then introduced, and the denouement takes place, by the guardian's conſenting to the union of his Ward's wiſhes. The piece ends with the following verſes, which are ſpoken by an actreſs:

Dans le monde on connoit une ſorcellerie,
C'eſt l'art de faire des heúreux;
Celle-là, Je l'avoue, et je m'en glorifie,
Je m'en ſers tant que je peux.

This cloſe excited repeated burſts of laughter, and the moſt lively applauſe. The actreſs was encored, and the houſe was kept in one continued roar.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 7.

Drury-Lane.

A New Pantomime was exhibited, entitled, HARLEQUIN JUNIOR; or, THE MAGIC CESTUS. The ſtory of the Pantomime contains a pleaſant ſatire on the inconſtancy of modern huſbands, exemplified in the capricious changeableneſs of Harlequin Junior; and at the ſame time give due credit to the unabating tenderneſs of female fidelity, in the character of a married Columbine.

The Pantomime opens and ſhews Harlequin in deſpair, not being able to obtain Columbine on account of his ſuppoſed poverty. Old Harlequin and Columbine are affected by his diſtreſs, and his father is at length prevailed upon to truſt him with the Magic Sword, by the means of which he procures riches, and by the conſent of the parents on both ſides, obtains his Columbine. Young Harlequin ſoon grows tired of the confinement of a domeſtic life, and being in poſſeſſion of the ſword, determines to travel and ſee the world; and, contrary to all advice and perſuaſion, ſets off with the Clown, whom he entices into his ſervice, in purſuit of adventures. He is cheated, however, in the outſet, by the interpoſition of the Magicians who had formerly protected his father, and who, to puniſh his deſertion of Columbine, deprive him of the Sword; at this time Columbine and Old Harlequin repair to theſe Magicians, to enquire of his fate. Old Harlequin is blamed for entruſting his power to his ſon, but is forgiven, and Columbine is preſented with the Magic Ceſtus, which contains all female virtues and accompliſhments, and by which ſhe at length reclaims and fixes his wandering heart. Hence the Pantomime is called the Ceſtus. Columbine has likewiſe given her a Magic Wand, by which ſhe has a power of controuling the effects of Harlequin's Sword, whenever he prepares to abuſe it by gratifying his inconſtancy. Thus equipped, ſhe follows him to Paris, and purſues and reſtrains him in his wild attempts in that city. From this ariſes the perplexities and buſineſs

of the Pantomime. At length he is again deprived of his power, and told, that he ſhall never more retrieve it, or obtain Columbine, till he has by his own virtue and courage performed ſuch actions as may deſerve her; and, to give him an opportunity of doing ſo, he is ſent to the ſiege of Gibraltar, where, after fighting gallantly in defence of his country, he is at length forgiven, and directed to "ſtray no more;" while at the ſame time, Colombine is reminded to retain the qualities that have been ſo fortunate to her.

By ſenſe and gentleneſs to prove
Here is the Magic Ceſtus of true love.

The Pantomime concludes with a view of the rock and fortifications of Gibraltar, and repulſe of the Spaniards by General Eliott.

The Pantomime is unqueſtionably one of the beſt that has been brought forward for ſeveral years. In point of ſtory, buſineſs, ſcenery, character, and machinery, we have not for ſeveral years ſeen ſo finiſhed a performance. It abounds with that which is the life of pantomime, buſineſs, and the incidents follow one another with a rapidity which ſuſtains the intereſt, and gives it the quality of a drama. It has the recommendation alſo of a moral tendency: for the fable is conducted with allegogic chaſtity, and inculcates conjugal fidelity by the demonſtration of the calamities that flow from error.

The changes are in ſome inſtances admirable, and in particular that of the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, which is converted into an air balloon—it is a palpable hit; and indeed we do not know any tranſition in pantomime more pointedly epigrammatic. The ſcenes are beautiful, and they are given us in a profuſion which does great credit to the liberality of the houſe. There are upwards of twenty highly finiſhed ſcenes, and we underſtand that they are all executed under the direction of Greenwood. The laſt ſcene, exhibiting the deſtruction of the gun-boats at Gibraltar, is full of terrible grandeur. The red-hot balls, the bombs, and the ſhips on fire, from a picture of ſublime beauty.

The following are ſome of the Airs:

SONG *and* CHORUS *by the* MAGICIAN *and* SPIRITS.

MAGICIAN.

YE elves, ye ſprites, that love to dwell
In gloomy bower or rocky cell,
Attend my ſummons——'tis your chief
That calls you to a friend's relief.

SPIRITS.

We hear, we own our maſter's voice,
To ſpeed his wiſhes we rejoice;
Pleas'd we obey our potent chief,
Thrice pleas'd to bring a friend relief.

MAGICIAN.

Prepare the Magic Zone, prepare,
Grac'd with each virtue of the fair,
That Columbine again may win
The wandering heart of Harlequin.

CHORUS.

Pleas'd we obey our potent chief,
Thrice pleas'd to bring a friend relief.

SONG *and* CHORUS *of* SPIRITS.

I.

TAKE, happy fair, this deareſt charm
The youthful heart can know;
Smiles that the faithleſs heart can warm,
And bid new raptures glow.
Diſmiſs then each ſorrow, each happineſs prove,
Good humour's ſoft grace is the Ceſtus of Love.

II.

Soon by this aid, the wandering youth
Thy virtues ſhall allure;
Soon ſhall this charm reſtore his truth,
His conſtancy ſecure.
Diſmiſs then each ſorrow, each happineſs prove,
Good-humour's ſoft grace is the Ceſtus of Love.

SONG *and* CHORUS *of* SAILORS.

I.

OLD England to thyſelf be true,
Firm as this rock thy fame ſhall ſtand:
The ſword that Eliott, Curtis drew,
Be never wanted thro' the land:
Join then this prayer, our foes ſhall rue,
Let England to herſelf be true.

II.

Tho' foes on foes contending throng,
And dreadful havock threaten round,
Thy flaming bolts ſhall whirl along,
Thr ughout the world thy thunder's ſound;
Nought then on earth ſhall make us rue,
Let England to herſelf be true.

III.

What tho' no grand alliance ſhare
Each warlike, envied deed of thine;
'Tis doubly glorious thus to dare,
Againſt the world in arms to ſhine.
Nought then ſhall make Britannia rue,
Let Britons to themſelves be true.

POETRY.

POETRY.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, Jan. 1, 1784.

ENOUGH of arms. To happier ends,
Her forward view, Britannia bends:
Her generous hoſts, who graſp'd the ſword,
Obedient to her awful word,
Tho' martial glory ceaſe,
Shall now with equal induſtry,
Like Rome's brave ſons, when Rome was free,
Reſume the arts of peace.

O come, ye toil-worn wanderers, come
To genial hearths, and ſocial home,
The tender houſewife's buſy care!
The board, with temperate plenty crown'd,
And ſmiling progeny around,
That liſten to the tale of war!

Yet be not war the favourite theme;
For what has war with bliſs to do?
Teach them more juſtly far to deem,
And own experience taught it you:
Teach them, 'tis in the will of fate;
Their frugal induſtry alone
Can make their country truly great,
And, in her bliſs, ſecure their own.

Be all the ſongs that ſooth their toil,
And bid the brow of labour ſmile;
When thro' the loom the ſhuttle glides,
Or ſhining ſhare the glebe divides;
Or bending to the woodman's ſtroke,
To waft her commerce, falls the Britiſh oak;
Be all their ſongs, that ſoften theſe,
Of calm Content, and future well-earn'd eaſe.

Nor dread leſt inborn ſpirit die:
One glorious leſſon, early taught,
With all the boaſted powers ſupply,
Of practis'd rules, and ſtudied thought.
From the firſt dawn of Reaſon's ray,
On the young boſom's yielding clay,
Strong be their country's love impreſt,
And with your own example fire their breaſt.

Tell them, 'tis theirs to graſp the ſword,
When Britain gives the awful word,
To bleed, to die, in Britain's cauſe:
And guard, from faction nobly free,
Their birth-right bleſſing, liberty,
True liberty, that loves the laws.

The COMPLAINT.

AS Adam by an injur'd Maker driven,
From Eden's grove, the vicinage of Heaven,
Compell'd to wander, and oblig'd to bear
The harſh impreſſion of a ruder air,
With heavy ſorrow and with weeping eyes,
Look'd back and mourned the loſs of Paradiſe;
With a concern like his do I review
My native plains, my charming Anna too,
There's ſuch a ſweetneſs in a female's mind,
Which in a man's we can't expect to find;
(Nor can I e'er to thoſe gay nymphs addreſs,
Whoſe pride is greater and whoſe virtue leſs;
Their tinſel beauty may perhaps ſubdue
A gaudy coxcomb or an upſtart beau;
And likewiſe may, with greedy rapture ſeize,
Their fond embraces, ſuch the zenith breeze.)
A ſoul ſhe has for greater actions fit,
Prudence and wiſdom to direct her wit;
Her mind is generous, open and ſincere,
Her heart is free, and no deceit reigns there.
Th' expreſſion of her thoughts are ever ſuch,
She never ſeems reſerved, nor talks too much:
That ſhews a want of judgment and of ſenſe,
More than enough is but impertinence.
Her conduct's regular, her mirth refin'd,
Civil to ſtrangers, to her neighbours kind;
Averſe to vanity, revenge and pride,
In all the methods of deceit untry'd,
So faithful to her friend, and juſt to all;
No cenſure can upon her actions fall.
Now may pale envy be compell'd to ſay,
She goes the leaſt of womankind aſtray.
To this fair maid I ſometimes do retire,
Her converſation does new joys inſpire;
Gives life ſo keen an edge, no ſurly care,
Would venture to aſſault my ſoul, or dare
Near my retreat to hide one ſecret ſnare.
Sometimes I pleaſe myſelf, and think her far
Too good to make me wretched by deſpair;
That tenderneſs, which in her ſoul is plac'd,
Will move her to compaſſion ſure at laſt.
I've nought that can encourage my addreſs,
My worth is little, and my fortune leſs:
But if a love of the ſublimeſt kind
Can make impreſſions on a gen'rous mind,
If all has real value that's divine,
There cannot be a nobler flame than mine.
Perhaps the pities me, I know ſhe muſt,
And my affection can no more diſtruſt:
But what, alas, can helpleſs pity do!
She pities, but ſhe may deſpiſe me too.
Still I am wretched, if no more ſhe'll give,
The ſtarving orphan can't on pity live;
He muſt receive the food for which he cries,
Or he conſumes, and, tho' much pitied, dies!

To

To the Memory of Mrs. ————.

SHE ſleeps in peace, on death's cold lap recln'd,
Who once could beauty boaſt, and poliſh'd grace;
In whom that truth and ſweetneſs were combin'd,
By which divine in human forms we tr ce.

If it be true, that thoſe belov'd of Heav'n
Bear of affliction's grief the heavier load,
Her ſoul, ah ſure! enjoys the promiſe giv'n,
And reſts with angels high enthron'd with God.

For woe, ſucceeding woe, a grievous train,
She bore with firm, ſerene, and patient mind;
In her own boſom buried all her pain,
Upheld by faith, nor once at fate repin'd.

Pleas'd nature ſmil'd, Heav'n rais'd her portals high,
Whilſt ſaints in ſtrains ſeraphic loudly cry'd,
"Haſte to thy bleſt abode, above the ſky."
She droop'd her pious head, conform'd, and dy'd.

D——

An Occaſional PROLOGUE to Miſs Moore's Tragedy of FATAL FALSEHOOD.

Performed December 31, 1783.

Written and ſpoken by Mr. MARSHALL.

THO' ſome may rail at this degen'rate age,
Yet Candour owns that virtue rules the ſtage;
Which our immortal Shakeſpear has defined
To be the faithful mirror of mankind;
Should manners paint, and like the priſm true,
Black vice in all her odious colours ſhew.
We, animated by a generous zeal
In Virtue's cauſe, it is our boaſt to feel,
This night preſume to court the tragic Muſe,
Shew villainy in all its native hues,
And move the gentle breaſt with fancied woes.
Here ſterling ſenſe may pleaſe th' attentive ear,
And female ſorrows claim a pitying tear;
But leſt you think we make a raſh pretence,
From attic ſtory I'll draw our defence:
In ancient Greece, that ſeat of arms and arts,
Fam'd Theſpis once exhibited from carts;
And if examples oft our actions rule,
Why may not we exhibit in a ſchool ‡?
But ſpouting ſay you is ſo common grown,
That ſcarce a 'prentice will one find in town,
Whoſe boſom glows not with theatric rage,
Eager to ſtrut his hour upon the ſtage;
And ridicule ſtill points her dart in vain,
They ſeize the *Charter's rights* of Drury-lane.
But tho' 'tis ſometimes ſubject to abuſe,
Yet all confeſs that it may have its uſe.
Inſtructive leſſons it may oft impart,
Imprint them deeply on the youthful heart.
You, whom good ſenſe and ſentiment delight,
With candour view the efforts of to-night:
And you whoſe breaſts each gen'rous paſſion feel
Will kindly on our errors draw a veil:
We graſp not at th' unfading wreath of fame,
Amuſement only is our humble aim.

An Occaſional EPILOGUE to the Tragedy of FATAL FALSEHOOD.

Performed December 31, 1783.

Written and ſpoken by Mr. FRENCH, in the Character of Orlando.

RELIEV'D from the jurors occaſion'd by death,
For ye all may perceive I've recover'd my breath,
I am happy indeed to diſcern—by your eyes,
That the critic your hearts could not take by ſurpriſe.
And that generous candour moſt kindly has ſpread
Her mantle alike o'er our living and dead.
'Tis true that our females, who never appear
On a ſtage for applauſe more than once in a year,
With reluctance attempted your thoughts to employ,
Or exact the ſoft tear from compaſſion's mild eye,
Leſt, while they endeavour'd the time to beguile,
They might merit a frown where they hop'd for a ſmile.
Then Bertrand complain'd he the villain muſt prove,
And ſuffer your ſcorn, tho' he wiſh'd for your love.
But when recollection the truth ſhall impart,
You'll find that the villain ne'er governed his heart.
And I, unaccuſtom'd, ye fair, to deceive,
Or to wiſh e'er the wretched a moment to grieve,
Unknown to betray—and, I hope, to diſgrace—
Have been whining five acts—with a comedy-face.
So in life—as with us—you will frequently ſee
That often the tongue and the heart diſagree.
The ſenate I'm ſure will this maxim confirm,
I beg to be heard, Sir—I move to adjourn—
I think it will leſſen the pow'r of the crown—
One gets on his legs—and another ſits down—
And yet we're convinc'd that theſe talkative elves
Juſt think of the people—but ſpeak for themſelves.
The coxcomb, whom faſhion has rul'd from his birth,
Who delights but in dreſs—or his family's worth,
Cries, "George, don't you ſee now my taylor's a bore?"
"This coat is not cut in the ton, George, before."
"Egad, at Almack's it will never go down."
Yet thinks he employs the beſt ſnip in the town.

‡ The piece was repreſented in a ſchool.

And

And ſhe whom ill-nature ſtill terms, an old maid,
Who of men's ſubtle arts is (tho' needleſs) afraid,
While recounting the joys ſhe experienc'd when young,
Laments that her heart was conceal'd—by her tongue.
But we, who to-night have emerg'd from the curtain,
To act in a line—which to moſt is uncertain,
Still hope your dread cenſure won't bid us depart—
Nay, wiſh, if ye praiſe—it may come from the heart;
And if your good-ſenſe cannot ſanction our cauſe,
Remember, we've died to obtain—your applauſe.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Dec. 23.

THE American Packet, Waſhington, arrived at Havre-de-Grace on the 8th inſtant; Major L'Enfant came paſſenger on board, and brings over the inſignia of the Cincinnatus's ſociety.

This aſſociation, whoſe regulations are ſoon to be publiſhed, was formed by American officers, as a monument of their fraternity, and union in the good cauſe.

The order by which the members are to be diſtinguiſhed is the bald eagle; the croſs or ſtar bearing emblems, relative to the glory and diſintereſtedneſs of Cincinnatus, hangs from a blue ribbon edged with white, in token of the alliance of the United States with France.

Augſburgh, Nov. 22. There are in this city ſome copies of a work publiſhed at Naples, under the title of "A general hiſtory and theory of earthquakes, and particularly thoſe of Calabria and Meſſina." We learn by this work, that in February and March, Calabria contained 439,776 ſouls, and at preſent there is reckoned to be only 410,326.

Rome, Dec. 10. By letters from Naples we are informed, that on the 13th and 16th. of laſt month ſeveral ſhocks of an earthquake were felt in the Pouille, which did great damage, and ſo terrified the inhabitants, that they left their habitations, and paſſed both the nights in the fields.

Paris, Dec. 28. Several letters from Toulon aſſure us, that the Chevalier de Bonneval, in la Mignonne, has taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of Candia and of Morea, which now belong to Louis the XVIth, to diſpoſe of as he may pleaſe; and it is even thought the Ottoman Porte will be obliged to make further ſacrifices. For this fortnight paſt the greateſt alacrity has been uſed in fitting out 15 ſail of the line at Toulon, which joined to ten Dutch, and 15 Spaniſh men of war, will form a fleet of 40 ſail, which are to cruize in the Mediterranean. About 6000 of our ſailors have entered into the Turkiſh ſervice.

Naples, Dec. 6. Beſides the earthquakes which have deſolated Calabria, and which are ſtill felt in divers places, the unhappy inhabitants of this province are now experiencing the ſcourge of epidemic diſeaſes, owing to thoſe diſorders, and the conſequent want of every neceſſary. General Pignatelli has orders to go there to their relief, and to preſerve that good order which is often interrupted by public calamities.

Paris, Jan. 8. We have juſt learned that a ſmall Portugueſe ſquadron has poſſeſſed itſelf of all the places on the coaſt of Guinea, where are the principal markets for purchaſing negroes.

Paris, Jan. 11. Baron de Breteuil has juſt removed all the priſoners from the caſtle of Vincennes to the Baſtile. The adminiſtration of the firſt mentioned ſtate priſon had become very bad. Meſſrs. Mirabeau and Linguet, who have wrote an account of theſe two priſons, have touched the humanity of the king and miniſtry, ſo that all the ſtate priſoners being ſo near them, and under the management of the Chevalier de Launay will enjoy the benefit of being treated in the moſt humane manner.

Vienna, Jan. 3. The public papers have amuſed themſelves with an account that the ancient city of Salonica was entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake. This falſehood is contradicted by ſeveral letters from the Levant, and from Salonica, of a more recent date.

Paris, Jan. 8. At Port L'Orient a ſhip is preparing, which is to ſail immediately for China, and to depart in the courſe of February. The King having been accuſtomed to ſend annually to the Emperor of China ſome merchandizes and rarities of his country, has this year added to other curioſities 12 air balloons of taffety, with bottles of vitriolic acid, and every neceſſary inſtruction, addreſſed to the ancient Miſſionaries who reſide in the palace of the Emperor at Pekin. Without doubt this new ſpectacle will give infinite pleaſure to a Prince who loves the arts and ſciences. The

laſt

laſt ſhips from Canton confirm what we related concerning the exemplary juſtice inflicted by the Emperor about a year ago, on ſeveral Mandarins who diſturbed his people. On one day 1500 were convened, arreſted by the order of the Emperor, and ſent to Pekin; 300 were condemned to loſe their heads, 300 were diſcharged, and 900 others degraded and condemned to the public works.

Peterſburgh, Dec. 2. Yeſterday evening Prince Potemkin arrived here from Moſcow; he has travelled in 54 hours the 100 werſts which ſeparate the ancient capital of the empire from this city.

Hungary, Dec. 12. The regulations of the Emperor, with regard to the higher order of the Clergy, has occaſioned ſome alarm on the part of the Biſhops. It is ſaid that thoſe of this kingdom have unanimouſly agreed to make ſome repreſentations to his Imperial Majeſty on this ſubject.

It is ſaid that the Emperor, on his departure for Italy, carried with him all the papers relative to the Clergy, and to his negociations with the Holy See, from whence it is inferred that his Imperial Majeſty will viſit Rome.

Cherſon, Nov. 20. The plague has not yet ceaſed its ravages, though its malignancy leſſens. They reckoned 16,000 to have died here and at Gloubakow, a port ſituated at the mouth of the Nieper. In the laſt mentioned place every inhabitant was carried off, except ſeven or eight people.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DECEMBER 27.

HIS Majeſty's ſloop Oreſtes, commanded by Capt. Ellis, has had the good fortune to fall in with and capture a very capital ſmuggling cutter. The Oreſtes was at Weymouth a few hours before, repairing her rigging, which was not quite completed, when Capt. Ellis gave orders to weigh and put to ſea; his object was to cruize for two ſmugglers, who had eſcaped him in a fog a few days before. On the ſmuggling cutter above-mentioned appearing in ſight, they gave chace to her, when ſhe ſet all the ſail ſhe could poſſibly go under. The Oreſtes, however, came up with her at five in the evening, and fired a ſhot at her, after which a running action commenced, that continued for three hours, when the ſmuggler ſtruck her colours. Capt. Ellis ſent an officer on board to take poſſeſſion of her, and carried her immediately into Yarmouth port, on the weſt ſide of the Iſle of Wight, and the next morning brought her to Spithead. The above cutter had ſeveral men wounded in the action, many of whom have ſince died. She did not ſtrike till her canvas and rigging were entirely rendered uſeleſs by the fire of the Oreſtes. She is ſaid to be the fineſt ſea-boat which has been taken ſince the war, being near 300 tons burthen. She mounts 22 ſix-pounders. Her cargo conſiſts of teas, brandy, ſilks, and lace, and is eſtimated at upwards of 30,000 l. the moiety of which ſum will ſufficiently reward Capt. Ellis for his vigilance.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Jan. 10.

Extract of a diſpatch to his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from his Excellency Major-General James Stuart, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's and the Eaſt-India Company's forces on the Coaſt of Coromandel; dated Camp, one mile ſouth of Cuddalore, June 27, 1783, received yeſterday by Captain Thomas, of the 23d Light Dragoons, who arrived in his Majeſty's ſhip Medea.

I do myſelf the honour of acquainting you, by this ſeparate letter, of the very ſignal victory obtained over the French and Tippoo Saib's auxiliaries, by the troops of his Majeſty, and of the Honourable Eaſt-India Company, under my command, on June 13th, being the fourth day after our operations began ſouth of Cuddalore. The particulars will be found in the form of a letter, incloſed to your Lordſhip, nearly the ſame as I had the honour to addreſs to this Government.

Every account which I have received, induces me to believe, that the enemy, in killed and wounded upon this occaſion, ſuffered in Europeans to the extent of 42 Officers, and 600 men.

I do myſelf the honour to tranſmit to your Lordſhip the general orders to the army, and the ſeparate inſtructions to the Officers commanding the four diviſions of the army in the action of that day.

There is alſo another letter incloſed, containing the particulars of the total repulſe of the enemy in their attack upon our parallel, the morning of the 25th of June; an action which gives additional luſtre to the ſteadineſs and bravery of this army. The particulars are alſo nearly the ſame with what was my duty to acquaint this Government of. The name of the Officer who commanded the fortie, and now our priſoner, is Monſ. Des Damas, Chevalier de Malte, Colonel of the regiment of Aquitaine. There are, beſides, two Captains, and one or two Subaltern Officers, priſoners. The total Europeans of the enemy, killed, wounded, or priſoners, are reported to exceed 400.

I incloſe to your Lordſhip a return of the killed and wounded on our part, which, I am happy to find on this occaſion, are in no great number. In this ſortée of the enemy, it happened that a ſmall party, in the dark, got over one particular place of the trenches, where two chance ſhot killed one Jemindar, and badly wounded another, both of whom carried the colours of the 24th Bengal regiment, which fell from their hands, and, in the ſcramble,

ſome French ſoldiers ſtole off, unperceived, with the two ſtands of colours. But your Lordſhip will ſee, both from the return of our inconſiderable loſs, and from the narrative annexed, that the honour of the regiment was in no ſhape affected by this little dark exploit, which, as I am informed, the enemy make ſuch a parade of.

Your Lordſhip will know, from the ſeparate diſpatches, that the army under my command were in the impoſſibility of proceeding towards Cuddalore with effect, until May the 28th, when the rice, and other neceſſary articles, were landed, and received from the ſhip at Conjemeer; and that on our coming to the high ground, near Pondicherry, we received certain information that Monſ. Suffrein had found the means to ſend ſupplies of ſtores and proviſions under an eſcort, ſuperior in force, as I believe, to the eſcort with our main convoy expected from Madras, and on which every thing turned. Some of the French ſhips were indeed (from our camps) ſeen at anchor. I nevertheleſs continued the march, in the way I fixed in my own mind for months before, and getting round that ſide of Cuddalore where the enemy expected us, I fixed this as our ultimate encampment in the afternoon of the 7th of June.

To ſpeak of the enemy's ſtrength in Europeans only, the French, my Lord, at little more than a muſquet-ſhot from us now in Cuddalore, are upwards of 2500 * Regulars of the Old Eſtabliſhment, beſides what M. Suffrein, who is now here with 19 ſail at anchor, has in his power to land at an hour's notice; and, previous to the late ſally, he had landed upwards of 1500 land troops, or marines.

I take the liberty, my Lord, to tranſmit to your Lordſhip what I judged as a mark of private gratitude, as well as public duty, to give out in general orders to this brave army, in full confidence that your Lordſhip will do them the honour to communicate to his Majeſty whatever you think proper, and particularly what regards the detachment of his Majeſty's 15th and 16th regiments of his Electoral ſubjects, and to Col. Wangenheim, who commanded them.

Upon the whole, I requeſt your Lordſhip to lay before his Majeſty my moſt humble recommendation of this brave army to his Majeſty's moſt gracious favour, as highly deſerving of it; and, as a mark of that favour, that his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to approve of the promotions which, as commanding his Majeſty's troops, I have taken the liberty to make, in regular ſucceſſion by ſeniority, to vacancies during the preſent very ſevere ſervice; for ſuch it has been in every ſenſe of the word.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, as your Lordſhip will perceive, has had very great merit at the head of the corps of Grenadiers, both on the 13th and 25th. He will have the honour to deliver this letter; and there is none more capable to ſupply any information, which, in the hurry, I may have omitted. I beg leave to recommend him to his Majeſty as an Officer attached to his profeſſion, and of very good abilities.

[N. B. The original diſpatch, of which the above is a duplicate, brought by the Medea, was entruſted to Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, who is now on his paſſage from India, in the Pondicherry.]

Extract of the Letter firſt referred to in the preceding diſpatch, containing the particulars of the action on the 13th of June, 1783.

I moſt ſincerely congratulate your Lordſhip on the ſucceſsful efforts of this brave army, in carrying, at one ſtroke, the whole of the out-poſts and redoubts of the enemy, with † 18 pieces of artillery mounted on them. Their loſs in artillery, killed and wounded, according to the priſoners report, being ‡ 26 Officers, and 600 men. We have alſo loſt many excellent Officers and brave men.

On the preceding day (the 12th) I called as a council of war the two officers next in command to me, Major General Bruce and Colonel Stuart. I acquainted them of the ſtate of our affairs in general; the letters I had received from the admiral, repreſenting the ſickly condition of his men, and the ſtate of the water, which might oblige him to return to Madras; alſo the approach of the French fleet; but above all, the indefatigable induſtry viſible in the vaſt works they were making on the high grounds and lines, in communication with the poſt commonly called Brickmyre's, thus ſtretching along the neck by which we muſt approach the place; and I requeſted General Bruce and Colonel Stuart freely to ſpeak their minds. I had called the chief engineer and the commanding officers of the Bengal and Coaſt artillery, as deliberate, deſiring to know in their different departments if they were in readineſs, ſo far as regarded materials for cloſing the redoubts after we ſhould get poſſeſſion, and to form a firſt parallel, and as to guns, with a ſufficient ſupply of ſtores for the enterprize. They agreed that every thing was in readineſs, and we were unanimouſly of opinion that there was not an hour to be loſt in driving the French from all their out-poſts into Cuddalore, or under the guns.

I immediately preſented the plan I meant to follow in effecting our purpoſe, a copy of which I have the honour of incloſing. It was in general moſt exactly followed. Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, in the preciſe moment agreed on, got poſſeſſion of the poſts of the enemy on the Bandipollum hills, with their guns, and Lieutenant Colonel Cathcart, at the head of the grenadiers,

* July 1783. It has been ſince found from the returns, that the French Regulars and Dutch Europeans, excluſive of the Marines, exceeded 4000.

† Upon examining the returns, the number was 16.

‡ It was afterwards found they had 42 Officers killed or wounded.

ſupported by Colonel Stuart, commanding the advanced picquets on the left, conſiſting of the remains of the 73d regiment, under Captain Lamont, and two battalions of Sepoys, made a movement to turn the enemy's right flank.

In advancing they ſuſtained ſuch a heavy fire, and the ground ſo difficult, that with great judgment Colonel Stuart covered his people until he could better reconnoitre, and ſome further diſpoſition could be taken to approach the enemy from different quarters nearly about the ſame time. He ſent me a report of his ſituation, and I gave orders in conſequence to the reſerve, under Colonel Gordon, to make a movement in advance to their left, and to Major General Bruce to march from the right in the direction of the redoubt, if the ground could admit of it.

The general had very properly poſted Lieutenant-Colonel Edmondſon upon the ſand hills, near the ſea, to ſupport the four braſs eighteens, and prevent our being flanked on that ſide.

Upon further information that the redoubt, which principally annoyed the Grenadiers, was to be got at in the rear, orders were given for the grenadiers, the reſerve, and the right under General Bruce, to cloſe upon the enemy with their muſquetry, leaving their guns under cover. I deſired the Commanding Officer of Artillery to fire three guns as a ſignal, and to continue a heavy fire for five minutes on the enemy's redoubt on the front, oppoſite to Col. Stuart and the Grenadiers, whilſt the reſerve under Colonel Gordon was moving on; upon our fire ceaſing, the attack on all ſides to begin.

The reſerve, which conſiſted chiefly of the remains of his Majeſty's 101ſt, and of the detachment from the 15th and 16th Hanoverians, with five companies of Captain Muirhead's battalion of Sepoys, advanced in the beſt order imaginable, under the heavieſt fire of muſquetry, round and grape, from the enemy, that I ever beheld. The greater part had got within the enemy's entrenchments; many of our Officers fell there.

The detachment of his Majeſty's Hanoverians, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wangenheim, and Major Varrennius, behaved remarkably well. The Major fell in the attempt. The company of Grenadiers and Light Infantry of his Majeſty's 101ſt, and the Officers of that corps, and the Officers and Sepoys of the 20th Carnatic battalion, ſhewed the greateſt ſpirit and ſteadineſs; and if the other men of the 101ſt had ſeconded the efforts of their Officers and their Grenadiers and Light Infantry, there is not a doubt but the buſineſs would have been over at once; but they did not; and our people, on that attack, were for a certain time driven back, and purſued to a conſiderable diſtance by the enemy. However, at that preciſe time, when the French were in the purſuit, our grenadiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart and Major Moore, with Colonel Stuart and Captain Lamont, with the precious remains of the 73d, entered the redoubt on the ſide where it was not entirely cloſed, and not only took poſſeſſion of it, but puſhed forward to a poſt called Brickmyre's, conſiderably in advance, and were for ſome time in poſſeſſion of it, with the guns, but obliged to quit, upon freſh troops pouring in upon them.

Our people kept hold of the firſt redoubt, as commanding or enfilading every thing in front or to the right of it, and therefore a good point to go from in our approaches; it was ordered to be cloſed by the chief engineer as ſoon as poſſible. The havock done by our guns from the Heights, now appeared plain; and having thus ſecured, by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly and his brigade, the commanding points of the Bandipollum Hills, giving an opening to the large Tank that lies between them, and ſeeing from thence, in reverſe, the whole bound hedge of Cuddalore; and having ſecured a poſt to approach from of ſuch importance as before-mentioned, I thought it ſufficient for the day, conſidering the numbers of our brave men that had fallen.

The ſpirit of our people, even after ſo ſevere an action, was ſo undaunted, that I was urged to proceed further, and to drive the whole of the enemy into the fort the ſame evening, although we muſt have had both heavy guns and muſquetry to encounter with; but I declined it, both for the above reaſon, and becauſe, from my knowledge of the French, I was ſure, that after a night's reflection of what had paſſed, they would not try a ſecond day out of the fort. It happened ſo, for they abandoned, in the courſe of the night, all their remaining out-poſts, and drew off their guns, excepting three, which we brought into the redoubt. The incloſed return will ſhew your Lordſhip the guns we have taken from the enemy; two of them are upon the hill, and two in the redoubt, ready to open againſt their former maſters.

I ſhall in a ſeparate letter, ſo ſoon as I know it with preciſion, acquaint your Lordſhip of the loſs on our ſide. It is with infinite regret that I mention the loſs of Captain Douglas, Deputy Adjutant-General, as an Officer, and as a Member of Society; and the ſame of Lieutenant Peter Campbell, my firſt Aid de Camp. Major Varrennius fell haranguing his men, advancing to the redoubt. The Hon. Captain Lindſey, commanding the Grenadiers of the 73d, was wounded and taken priſoner, refuſing to ſuffer his own people to remain behind with him †. In a word, nothing I believe in hiſtory ever exceeded the heroiſm and coolneſs of this army in general, viſible to every one; for it laſted from four in the morning to two in the afternoon.

The Admiral, with the whole fleet, is now at an anchor near our rice ſhips, and, by our laſt accounts, Monſ. Suffrein was ſeen by him to the ſouthward, with fifteen ſhips of the line, and two frigates.

† Captain Lindſey died of his wounds at Cuddalore.

I have written to Major-General Burgoyne to give orders (with the previous information to Government) that 200 Hanoverians, with all the recovered men and recruits belonging to his Majeſty's troops, now at or near the Preſidency, be ſent with the utmoſt diſpatch to us by ſea; and I have recommended to order the ſame, regarding the recruits and recovered men of the Company's Europeans.

The army lay upon their arms for twenty hours, after the buſineſs of the 13th was over, and until I had the means to bring our camp further in advance, now that we had ſilenced the guns planted on the enemy's out-poſts. Our right is now within a mile of Cuddalore; but as I had the honour, in a former letter, to repreſent to the Select Committee, and having nearly a brigade to cover our rear and landing-place, and ſo large a circuit of poſts to occupy in front, added to our loſs in action, and ſickneſs incident to fatigue, I repeat, that unleſs the force under Colonel Fullarton does come nearer to co-operate and to take off ſome part of the heavy duty that now falls to our ſhare, this army will, in a very ſhort time, be melted to nothing through ſickneſs, and other accidents.

Camp, S. of Cuddalore, June 15, 1783.

Letter to the Select Committee at Madras, containing the particulars of the repulſe of the French, on the 25th of June, 1783.

IT is with great additional ſatisfaction that I give you the account of the repulſe the enemy met with in a ſortée they made early this morning. We have taken their Commanding Officer, Chevalier de Damas, Colonel (Maitre de Camp) of the regiment of Aquitaine; likewiſe a Captain and a Lieutenant. There is a Major, a Captain, and two Subalterns killed. The priſoners are about 150. I do not know how many of the enemy have been killed or carried off wounded; but this I know, that it was a moſt complete route. Our loſs is Major Cotgrove, Lieutenant Gruebar of the Bengal detachment, and Lieutenant Ochterloney milling, Capt. Williamſon wounded, and about 20 rank and file killed or wounded.

Upon the return of the French fleet, and our's not appearing, I was ſure that they would take every occaſion to annoy us: We were prepared for it, as they have found to their experience. From what I can collect of the priſoners, the troops engaged were of their beſt ſort, the regiment of Aquitaine and other old corps, beſides volunteers from all the other corps, and two battalions of Sepoys. Their principal impreſſion ſeems to have been directed to the right of our parallel; but they had no idea of our having completed a redoubt there, which, with the two guns, galled them very ſeverely. Our people behaved wonderfully well, and the Sepoys mixed their's with the French bayonets: Nothing could exceed their ſteadineſs. Colonel Gordon commanded in the trenches with Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart and Major Cotgrove; only one half of the grenadiers were with the outlaying pickets, but Major Moore with the other half was inſtantly on the ground from their advanced camp, and they proved an excellent ſupport to the parallel on the right.

From the character of Monſ. Suffrein, and the infinite ſuperiority of the preſent means on the part of the French now that we are left to ourſelves, I expect a daily viſit of this ſort from them, and ſhall be prepared to give them a ſimilar reception; but I cannot too often repeat, that the ſeverity of the preſent duty, both on officers and men, is become almoſt inſupportable.

As to my own uneaſineſs of mind, conſidering many things which I need not detail to you, and that it is now nine days ſince our fleet and proviſion ſhips left us, and having no certainty of Colonel Fullarton's movements towards me, in conſequence of my order of the 16th inſtant; I ſay that, on the whole of theſe conſiderations, my mind is upon the rack without a moment's reſt.

The ſteady undaunted valour of this army is my preſent reſource in the midſt of ſurrounding difficulties, if the admiral does not ſoon appear.

The high idea I entertain of the merit of the army has led me to expreſs my ſentiments at ſome length in this day's general orders, both of their conduct on the 13th, and in the action of this day. I ſhall have the honour of tranſmitting to your lordſhip, &c. a copy, together with every paper of any conſequence which you have not hitherto been furniſhed with, owing to the uncertainty of conveyance ſince we loſt ſight of the admiral.

I pray your lordſhip, &c. to forward the means of conveyance by ſea to us, for the detachment of 200 Hanoverians, with the recruits and the recovered men of his Majeſty's and the Company's troops, together with money, rice, and horſe grain, our only dependence for all thoſe things being upon you.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 12. Extract of a duplicate of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, and commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Eaſt-Indies, to Mr. Stephens, received on Friday by Captain Eraſmus Gower, of his majeſty's ſhip Medea; the original of which is on board the Pondicherry armed tranſport, not yet arrived.

Superb, in Madraſs Road, July 25, 1783.

My laſt addreſs to you, for their lordſhips information, was dated the 19th of March, of this year, from Bombay. By it I ſignified my intention to proceed to ſea with the ſhips of his majeſty's ſquadron under my command, and I ſailed accordingly on the day following.

On the 8th of April, off the Baſſas, I was joined by Captain Troubridge, in his majeſty's ſhip Active, who had been cruizing for a month off the Friar's Hood by my orders, and had ſeen nothing of the enemy's ſquadron during that time.

In

In the night of the 10th, a grab ſhip of the enemy's, that had been taken from the Engliſh, fell into the ſquadron, and was captured. By the officers, priſoners, taken in this ſhip, I learned the whole of the enemy's ſquadron, under the command of Monſ. Suffrein, was in Trincomale Harbour, except two of their beſt ſailing line of battle ſhips, and two frigates, which were cruizing off Madraſs to block up that port, and intercept all ſupplies bound to it: I therefore immediately ſteered with the ſquadron for that place, and anchored in the road on the 13th of April, but ſaw nothing of the French cruizers; however, as they had been in ſight of the place only the day before, I directed the ſhips named in the margin,* under the orders of Captain Mitchell, of the Sultan, to proceed to ſea, and uſe all poſſible diligence to intercept them; and, on the day following Captain Graves, of his majeſty's ſhip Sceptre, whoſe ſignal had been made to chace a ſtrange ſail on the 11th, joined me with the Naiade, a French frigate of 30 guns, and 160 men, which he had come up with in the night and captured.

On the 16th of April, Captain Burney, of his majeſty's ſhip Briſtol, with his convoy from England, arrived in this road, eſcorted by the ſhips under the orders of Captain Mitchell, of the Sultan, who had ſeen nothing of the enemy's cruizers, but fell in with the Briſtol and her convoy at ſea.

On the 19th of April, the company's ſhip Duke of Athol made the ſignal of diſtreſs, and the boats of the ſquadron being ordered by ſignal to her aſſiſtance, ſhe unfortunately blew up, by which unhappy accident the ſquadron loſt † ſix commiſſioned and four warrant officers, and 127 of our beſt ſeamen.

From the day of the ſquadron's arrival in this road, all poſſible diligence hath been uſed to compleat the ſhips water, in doing which great delays and frequent diſappointments aroſe from the want of a ſufficient number of ſhore boats, and the high ſurf on the beach. However, I put to ſea on the 2d of May with his majeſty's ſhips to ſeek the enemy's ſquadron, and if poſſible, intercept their expected reinforcements, altho' the water of many of the ſhips was by no means compleat, having left in the road his majeſty's ſtoreſhips Pondicherry, Harriot, and Minerva, to lade military ſtores and proviſions for the ſervice of the army then about to march for the attack of Cuddalore, where the Marquis de Buſſy, with the greater part of the French land forces, was poſted; and to cover and protect the ſtoreſhips, as well as ſome other ſhips and veſſels employed for the ſame purpoſe, from the enemy's cruizers, I left in the road, at the requeſt of the ſelect committee of this Preſidency, his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels as per margin ‡, under the command of Captain Haliday, of his majeſty's ſhip Iſis.

On the 15th of May, when off Cuddalore, I ſpoke two Portugueſe ſhips from Trincomale, who informed me Monſ. Suffrein with his whole force was there, fitting for ſea with all poſſible expedition, to come to the relief of Cuddalore: from that time I continued working to windward with the ſquadron along ſhore, leſt the enemy's ſquadron ſhould paſs in ſhore of me, and fall on the ſtoreſhips and their covering party, then at anchor near to Cuddalore.

On the 25th of May I came off Trincomale, and reconnoitred the poſition of the enemy's ſquadron, which I did not think by any means eligible to attack at anchor, under cover of their gun and mortar batteries, and therefore ſtood to the ſouthward to intercept any reinforcement or ſupplies that might be coming to them, at the ſame time watching their motions by the frigates of the ſquadron, and keeping within a proper diſtance of the place, leſt they ſhould put to ſea in the night, and fall down on the covering ſhips and ſtoreſhips of Cuddalore.

On the 1ſt of June two Engliſh ſeamen in a boat eſcaped from the French ſquadron, and brought certain intelligence, that the Fendant, of 74 guns, with two frigates and two ſtoreſhips, had ſlipped out of Trincomale Bay; the ſtoreſhips I concluded carried ſtores for the French Garriſon of Cuddalore, and the Fendant and two frigates deſtined to cover and protect them; and being apprehenſive they might attack our covering ſhips and ſtoreſhips off Cuddalore, I bore away on the 2d of June for the coaſt, and on the 3d had ſight of the Fendant and two frigates, whom I chaced till night, when I loſt ſight of them.

I continued cruizing with the ſquadron to the ſouthward of Cuddalore till the 9th of June, when I anchored in Porto Novo Road, about ſeven leagues to the Southward of that place, partly to cover our own ſhips in Cuddalore Road, and engage the enemy's ſquadron before they could anchor there, and partly to endeavour to get a ſupply of water, of which many ſhips began to be in want; but, after exerting ourſelves to the utmoſt, no water could be obtained either at Porto Novo or Tranquebar; at the firſt place the enemy's troops were in poſſeſſion of both banks of the river, at the other the wells were dried up.

On the 13th of June the enemy's ſquadron, under the command of Monſ. Suffrein, came in ſight to the ſouthward, conſiſting of fifteen ſhips of the line, three frigates and a fireſhip;

* Sultan, Burford, Africa, Eagle, and Active.

† The names of the commiſſioned officers are as follows, thoſe of the warrant officers are not yet known, viz. Lieutenant Charles Egan, of the Superb. Neal Morriſon, of the Eagle. Thomas Wilſon, of the Sceptre. James Thomſon, of the Juno. Pringle, of the Active.

‡ Iſis, Active, San Carlos, Naiade, Chaſer, Pondicherry, Minerva, and Harriot.

and

and the ſame day I weighed with his majeſty's ſquadron, and dropped down to about five miles diſtance off Cuddalore, and there anchored: the French ſquadron anchored off the Coleroon River, about ſeven or eight leagues to the ſouthward of our's.

On the 17th the French ſquadron being under ſail and bearing down, I made the ſignal and weighed with his majeſty's ſquadron, and formed the line of battle a-head to receive the enemy: in the evening they hauled the wind, and ſtood to the ſouthward, and I followed them with his majeſty's ſquadron: from this time to the 20th I was continually employed in endeavouring to get the wind of the enemy, which, however, I was never able to effect, from the extraordinary variableneſs of the winds, that often brought part of the two ſquadrons within a random ſhot of each other. On the 20th, the enemy ſtill having the wind, ſhewed a diſpoſition to engage, when I immediately formed the line of battle a-head, and brought-to to receive them: at four minutes paſt four, P. M. the Van ſhip of the enemy, having firſt tried her diſtance by a ſingle ſhot, when ſcarce within point-blank ſhot diſtance, the enemy's ſquadron began their fire on his majeſty's, which, at 20 minutes after was returned, and a heavy cannonade enſued on both ſides, the enemy ſtill keeping up their firſt diſtance; the cannonade continued till ſeven, P. M. when the enemy hauled off: at daylight I made the ſignal and wore with the ſquadron, and brought-to to repair the damages, with the ſhips heads towards the land: ſeveral of the ſhips much diſabled in their hulls, maſts, and rigging, the Gibraltar and Iris in particular; the enemy's ſquadron not in ſight.

In the morning of the 22d I ſaw the French ſquadron at anchor in Pondicherry Road, bearing S. S. W. directly to windward of his Majeſty's ſquadron, and ſome of them getting under weigh; and I made what ſail I could towards them, and anchored the ſame night off the ruins of Alemparve, the more effectually to ſtop ſhot-holes, and repair the damages ſuſtained.

I beg you will be pleaſed to inform their lordſhips, that ſo early as the 8th of June, the ſcurvy began to make a rapid progreſs among the crews of all the ſhips of the ſquadron, but particularly on board the ſhips laſt arrived from England, under the orders of Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.

The number of ſick on board the line of battle ſhips amounted on that day to 1121 men, 605 of whom being in the laſt ſtage of the ſcurvy, I was under the neceſſity of ſending on the day following to the Naval Hoſpital at this place, in his majeſty's ſhips Briſtol and San Carlos.

From that time to the 22d, the diſeaſe increaſed the numbers of the ſick daily, ſo as moſt of the ſhips of the line had from 70 to 90 men, and the ſhips laſt from England double that number, very many in the laſt ſtage of the diſeaſe, and unable to come to quarters, dying daily. Under theſe circumſtances, and the water of moſt of the ſhips being expended, except a few caſks in their ground tiers, and none to be obtained to the ſouthward, I determined to return to this road, there to land the ſick and wounded, and compleat the water of the ſquadron for further ſervice; and on the 23d of June I weighed with the ſquadron, and arrived in this road on the afternoon of the 25th.

On my arrival here, I received authentic (although not official) intelligence, that the Preliminary Articles of peace between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and America, had been ſigned and ratified, as well as a ceſſation of hoſtilities agreed on between Great-Britain and the States General of the United Provinces, of which information the ſelect committee of this preſidency were alſo in poſſeſſion; and being ſummoned to take into conſideration theſe circumſtances, I concurred with the other members of the committee, that it would be proper and was neceſſary to communicate to the commanders in chief of the ſea and land forces of the French King at Cuddalore, the information we had received, together with the grounds on which we believed it to be true and authentic; and on the 27th of June I diſpatched his Majeſty's ſhip Medea, as a flag of truce, with letters to Monſ. Suffrein and the Marquis de Buſſy.

On the 4th of July the Medea returned to this road, with anſwers from Monſ. Suffrein and the Marquis de Buſſy to my letters of the 27th of June, by which they concurred in a ceſſation of hoſtilities by ſea and land, as well as an immediate releaſe and return of priſoners on both ſides: in conſequence, I have received all the priſoners belonging to the ſquadron in Monſ. Suffrein's power, amounting to about 200, and have returned all thoſe made priſoners in French ſhips, amounting to about 350. Monſ. Suffrein informs me by letter, he has alſo ſent to the Mauritius for ſuch Engliſh priſoners as have been ſent thither, and will return them.

17. A common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of a repreſentative of this city, in the room of Frederick Bull, Eſq; deceaſed; the candidates were Braſs Croſby, Eſq; and Brook Watſon, Eſq; upon being put up it was at firſt uncertain which had the ſhew of hands, but on putting them up the ſecond time, the ſhew appeared in favour of Brook Watſon, Eſq; on which he was declared duly elected; but a poll was demanded in favour of Braſs Croſby, Eſq.

26. At half paſt twelve o'clock, the ſheriffs met at Guildhall, on the huſtings, in order to declare the numbers for a repreſentative of this city, in the room of Frederick Bull, Eſq; when there appeared for Brook Watſon, Eſq; 2097; and for Alderman Croſby, 1043; upon which Brook Watſon, Eſq; was declared duly elected. Mr. Watſon then came forward, and in a ſhort ſpeech aſſured them that the honour

they

they had done him would be a laſting obligation, and his endeavours to diſcharge the duties of the high office they had conferred on him, he hoped would be proved by the conſtant attention he ſhould pay to it.

PROMOTIONS.

Earl of Clarendon to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter—Earl of Cheſterfield Ambaſſador to the Court of France—Earl of Ayleſford to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard—Lord de Ferrars to be Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners—Earl of Tankerville, and Right Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret, Poſt-Maſters General—Sir George Yonge Secretary at War.

DEATHS.

Robert Young, Eſq; of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury—Dr. Griffith, Rector of St. Mary-hill—Mrs. Shiddey, of Totteridge, Herts, aged 110—Charles Rogers, Eſq; Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies—Thomas Bowyer, Eſq; of Tudhoehall, only ſon of the late worthy and learned printer, Mr. William Bowyer—Sir George Savile, Bart, aged 58—Frederick Bull, Eſq; one of the Aldermen, and Repreſentative in Parliament for the City of London—Sir Edward Walpole, Clerk of the Pells—Lady Hume.

BANKRUPTCIES ſuperſeded.

George Mathews, of Broſley, Salop, iron-maſter—John Haydon, of Droitwich, Worceſterſhire, dealer.

CERTIFICATES granted.

William Sandwich, of Barnard Caſtle, merchant—William Rice, of St. Thomas in the Cliff, Suſſex, timber-merchant—Thomas Ibbetſon, of Skircoat, Yorkſhire, merchant—Elythorpe Waterhouſe, of Liverpool, merchant—Joſeph Stokes, of Liverpool, dealer in earthenware—William Crawford, of Holborn, merchant—Daniel Walker, of Newbold-Lane, Lancaſhire, woollen-manufacturer—William Underwood Wilſon, of Greenwalk, Surry, coal-merchant—Joſeph Burnett, of Chriſt Church, Surry, dealer in corn—Charles Wakeman and Thomas Gillam, of Briſtol, linen-drapers—William Lay, of Milford-lane, Strand, coal-merchant—Patrick Kelly, of Upper Mary-le-bone-ſtreet, mariner—Henry Tipping, of Taplow-mills, Bucks, and Robert Pilkington, of Macclesfield, Cheſhire, cotton manufacturers—Thomas Proudlove, of Craven-ſtreet, coal-merchant—Claes Grill, of Dunſter's-court, Mincing-lane, merchant—Richard Wright, of Eaſt Fearndon, Northamptonſhire, dealer—Charles Lindegreen, of Dunſter's-court, Mincing-lane, merchant—John Fencott, of Clehonger, Hereford, tanner—Thomas Relph, of Saliſbury-ſquare, merchant—Thomas Wilby, jun. of Bolton, coal-merchant—Edward Watſon, of Lambeth, paper and flock-maker—Samuel Adſhade, of Helmet-row, Old-ſtreet, cooper—Charles Colcutt, of Poulton, Wiltſhire, merchant—William Suffolk, of Princes-ſtreet, Soho, carpenter—Robert Chriſtian, of the King's Bench priſon, linen-merchant—William Gould, of Alport, Derbyſhire, woolſtapler—Benjamin Bateman, of Woodſtock-ſtreet, wine merchant—Henry Gooch, of Great Yarmouth, merchant—Samuel Bigrave, of Bedford, grocer—Thomas Cotton, of Great Yarmouth, merchant—William Forder, of Pitt, Hants. apothecary—Jonathan Kendall, of Uffton Barnes, Derbyſhire, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

Stephen Northouſe, of Leeds, innholder—Thomas Laundry, of St. Neots, grocer—John Elworthy, of Chard, linen-draper—Mary Dare, of the Minories, oil and colourwoman—Tho. Thomas, of Llandovery, mercer—Samuel Harriſon, of Bath, dealer in wines—Richard Fielding Meyſe, of Great Yarmouth, linen-draper—Thomas Rabſon, of Pall-mall, hatter—Moſes Harris, of Brown End, Northchurch, Herts, paper-maker—Marmaduke Teaſdale, of Scotland-yard, money-ſcrivener—Iſaac Ivory, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet Without, hat-maker—Matthew Pagan, of Bell's Buildings, Saliſbury-ſquare, merchant—James Brown, of Sudbury, crape-maker—Joachim Famin, of Moorfields, merchant—William Jackſon, of St. Margarets, Weſtminſter, carpenter—Ambroſe Moore, of Noble-ſtreet, ſtocking-trimmer—John Fraſer, of New-court, Swithin's-lane, merchant—Peter Collins, of Iſlip, Northamptonſhire, merchant—Thomas Peter Foxlow, of Manchester, merchant—Edward Eagleton, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, tea-dealer—Callingwood Ward, of Birmingham, gun-maker—William Ward, of Winckleigh, Devon, ſhopkeeper—Henry Edwards, of St. Thomas in the Cliff, Suſſex, timber-merchant—Henry Morris, of Fleet-ſtreet, ſilverſmith—John Evans, of Broad-ſtreet, Ratcliff, dealer—Samuel Leman, of Hoxne, Suffolk, grocer—William Walker, of Sudbury, factor—Richard Chaney, of Old-ſtreet Road, ſoap-maker—William Walter, of Oxford-ſtreet, haberdaſher—Mathew Haynes and Mathew Samuel Haynes, of High Holborn, warehouſemen—Robert Aldridge, of Cookham, Berks, mealman—John Sanders, of Shadwell, mariner—Edward Gamman, of Carey-ſtreet, ſtable-keeper—Owen Meredith, of Glyn Malden, Merionethſhire, timber-merchant—John Hudſon, of Eaſt Ratford, Nottinghamſhire, innholder—Joſeph Colen, of Stratford, plumber—John Willer, of Old Broad-ſtreet, merchant—Gerſhan Iſaac, of Bury-ſtreet, merchant—James Tatler, of Shoreditch, coach-maſter—William Adlard, of Saliſbury-ſquare, printer—Rodemonte Domniceti, of Panton-ſquare, dealer—John Hinchcliffe, of Greenhill-bank, Kirkburton, Yorkſhire, clothier—Thomas Sutton, of Abingdon, ſackcloth-maker—Frances Poitez, of Clarges-ſtreet, milliner—Michael Wiegand, of Cannon-ſtreet, ſkinner—Thomas Blenkinſon, of North Shields, merchant—John Godfrey Carke and Daniel Iſaac Eaton, of Marybone-ſtreet, taylors.

PRICES of STOCKS in JANUARY 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No 95, Cornhill.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. Consols	4 per C. Consols	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	INDIA ANN.	India Bonds.	Sou. Sea Stock.	OLD ANN.	NEW ANN.	NAVY BILLS.	Exch. Bills.
27														
28	Sunday													
29	112	56½	57⅜ a 56⅞	72			125½		55	Shut.	55½	Shut.	18	12 dif.
30	½	½	57⅜	⅛	17⅞									
31	112	⅜	57a 56	⅛			124½	51¼			⅜		½	
1														
2			56⅞					52						
3		¼			¼									
4	Sunday													
5			56¼a ⅞		⅛		125		48		¼		19½	
6			56 a 57	¼			124¾						20	13
7			56¼a ⅞				120	¼	42				21½	15
8	112⅜	½		⅜			½		45				21	14
9	112	⅞	56¼a57	½					51		½		20	
10		¼	56⅛a57	⅝									19	
11	Sunday													
12	⅛		57a 56⅛					⅛	50					
13	111½	56	56⅛a	72			118½							15
14	111	55⅞	56¼a55⅞	71¾				51¼			⅜			
15		56⅛	56¼a ½	72									20	12
16			56¼a ⅛	⅛							½		¼	
17		56	56⅜a ¼	72			120½						19½	10
18	Sunday													
19														
20		55¾	56¼a55	71⅞	17	12⅛								
21	112	56½	55½a54¾	72⅛	16¼	12⅛	¼	52⅛			⅝			
22		⅜	55¼a ½	73									19	9
23		⅜	55¼a55	72⅞			121		47				18¾	
24		56	54⅞a ½	⅜	⅝				45					
25	Sunday													

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.